

AP Wirephoto

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. High 54-55 (12-1). Tomorrow (variable). High 54-55 (12-1). Wind: light variable. Rain: 45-46 (12-1).
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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8	5	Letonia	22	P.
Belgium	2	0	Lithuania	24	L.F.
Denmark	.....	1	2	Norway	.....	1	1
France	.....	1	2	Poland	.....	1	1
Germany	.....	1	2	Portugal	.....	1	1
Greece	.....	1	2	Romania	.....	1	1
Great Britain	.....	1	2	Slovakia	.....	1	1
Italy	.....	1	2	Slovenia	.....	1	1
Japan	.....	1	2	Sweden	.....	1	1
South Korea	.....	1	2	Switzerland	.....	1	1
Taiwan	.....	1	2	U.S.S.R.	.....	1	1
U.S.	.....	1	2	Yugoslavia	.....	1	1

27,756 PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1972 Established 1887

FBI Holding Ex-GI for Adroit Skyjack That Got \$500,000

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9 (AP).—A 29-year-old father of two, who studying law enforcement, is active in Mormon Church affairs and is a sky-diving enthusiast, was arrested by the FBI early today and accused of being the lone hijacker who obtained a record ransom of half a million dollars in the nine-hour takeover of a United Airlines jetliner Friday.

The skyjacker escaped by parachuting over a sparsely-populated area of mud flats in Utah. The \$500,000—52 small-denomination bills—has not been recovered, the FBI said after the arrest today.

The suspect, Richard Floyd McCoy Jr., was held without bail by a U.S. magistrate here who scheduled April 19 for a preliminary hearing on charges of air piracy and interference with flight crewmen. The maximum penalty is death, but the U.S. government has never requested capital punishment of a skyjacker.

Mr. McCoy, who did not resist when arrested in his brick bungalow home in Provo, 30 miles north of here, covered his face with his hands at his arraignment. But then he coolly joked with the magistrate, asking if the U.S. official couldn't afford a better desk.

Pre-planning, coolness and efficiency were displayed by Friday's skyjacker to a degree rare in the annals of U.S. air piracy.

These were the tricks, examples of prior preparation and instances of bravado displayed by the skyjacker who seized control of UAL Flight 655, a Boeing-727 bound from Newark, N.J., to Los Angeles.

He was disguised with a wig, false mustache and sunglasses that couldn't be seen through by others, and he wore gloves to avoid leaving fingerprints.

He passed his commands to the pilot with previously typed notes, including detailed instructions for a zigzag flight path leading to the spot where he jumped from the plane.

At San Francisco, where he ordered the plane diverted to the Pacific coast, he said he had a remote spot on the tarmac. When a Marine Corps helicopter swooped low over the parked jetliner, he radioed: "If you don't keep back, I'm going to kill all these bastards!" a reference to his captives, 85 other passengers, six crew members and four off-duty UAL employees.

Before releasing the passengers in a three-hour tension-ridden stop at San Francisco, he forced refueling of the plane with 400 gallons for a six-hour flight of 4,000 miles, and he made the airline turn over to him four parachutes in addition to the ransom in two suitcases.

He forced a federal marshal's prisoner aboard the plane to pick up the chutes and ransom, leading authorities to think there were two hijackers.

United gave him clues that were bugged for tracking by two Air Force jet fighters and a Coast Guard helicopter that trailed the jetliner when it took off for an unknown destination. But the skyjacker deceived the pursuit away by jettisoning the bugged chutes before he jumped—

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Thutto Said To Agree to Indian Talks

NEW DELHI, April 9 (Reuters).—Indian and Pakistani officials are expected to meet in Rawalpindi later this month following President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's reported acceptance of a proposal for talks from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Indian officials declined to comment that a reply from Mr. Bhutto usually had been received here after reports from Peshawar said that the Pakistani leader had agreed to Mrs. Gandhi's suggestion of lower-level talks to pave a way for a summit.

But usually reliable sources said at the message had been relayed by the Swiss government to Mrs. Gandhi, who is spending the weekend in Dehra Dun, 160 miles from Delhi. She is to return to Delhi tomorrow and is expected to make a statement in Parliament in a day or so on the arrangements.

The man tipped to lead the Indian delegation is D.P. Dhar, ad of the Foreign Ministry's key Planning Department and close confidant of Mrs. Gandhi. Observers said that if Pakistanists on raising the issue of the 900 prisoners of war held in India, the talks could turn into trouble as India insists that this is a matter for bilateral discussion with Bangladesh.

The Indian argument is that the 900 prisoners surrendered to a Pakistani army last December.

Kosygin, Iraqi President Sign 5-Year Treaty of Friendship

BEIRUT, April 9 (UPI).—Iraqi Premier Ahmed N. Kosygin signed a 15-year friendship treaty with Iraq today, the Iraqi news agency said.

Mr. Kosygin, who is scheduled to lead a five-day visit to Iraq, signed the treaty with Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, the news agency said. The treaty provides for Soviet military aid to Iraq, constant high-level consultations and promotion of relations, particularly the political, oil and trade here.

Each country guaranteed not to join an alliance directed against the other or to allow its land to be used for activities that could harm the other militarily.

The treaty said both countries will cooperate "in strengthening the defensive capacity of each of them."

It said, "In the event of a situation arising that threatens the peace of either part... they will immediately hold consultations to coordinate their attitudes."

The treaty, which is renewable every five years after its first 15 years, pledged a "permanent, unbreakable friendship."

Political sources said the pact constituted the Soviet Union's first major diversification of its interests in the Arab world, hitherto Moscow has focused its attention heavily on Egypt. Its treaty with Iraq is very similar to one concluded with Cairo last May.

A Safeguard

However, the sources noted that relations with Cairo have been hot and cold and they said the Russians want a strong strategic presence in the eastern Arab area as a safeguard against any serious dispute with Egypt.

Additionally, friendship with Iraq brings the Soviet Union closer to the Persian Gulf, with its rich oil deposits and important strategic location.

The sources said it was possible Russia would seek a similar pact with Syria.

Mr. Kosygin has been holding talks with Iraqi leaders and, according to a ribbon, officially opening an oil field in south Iraq Friday.



Associated Press

ONE SECOND LATER—Its nose a few feet from the ground, a twin-engine RAF plane is about to crash (top) a few seconds after take-off in Siena, Italy, Saturday. Plane was carrying 16 British paratroopers and crew of six. Four were killed and four injured. Others escaped unhurt. They had just completed brief training session in Italy and were on their way back to England. Bottom photo, taken just after crash, shows flaming plane on the ground.



Associated Press

Ulster Violence Continues

30 Priests Appeal for Peace; IRA Unit Pledges to Fight On

BELFAST, April 9 (AP).—Thirty Roman Catholic priests made appeals for peace at worship services today but the outlawed Irish Republican Army vowed to fight on against British rule.

The priests read a joint statement to congregations in some of the most troubled quarters of Belfast.

Aimed specifically "at those conducting the IRA campaign," the statement said: "As priests working in these areas, we know that people want to see an end to armed conflict."

The appeal, read out at mass, expressed the antagonism of the Catholics to internment without trial of IRA suspects and recognized their fears of Protestant-inspired suppression.

Violence Rejected

But it said that this should not be mistaken for support of the IRA's campaign of violence in the province, where 298 persons have died in three years of violence.

In weekend statements, the IRA's militant Provisional wing rejected growing demands for a halt in the terror while British peace initiatives are allowed time to work. Britain has taken over direct rule of Northern Ireland, suspending the Protestant-based provincial government for at least a year.

The IRA Provisionals denounced Catholic politicians for "going round the doors asking for peace" and said that bombs would continue to go off until Ireland is united.

But reported peace feelers by political representatives of the IRA Provisionals were also spurned by hardline Protestants.

"We should not relish a meeting with the Provisionals," said the Rev. John McClelland, a leader of the extremist Democratic Unionist party. "There is no common ground between us."

Prison Ship Shunt

One of Britain's first major moves to lower the tension was completed with the closure of the prison ship Maidstone.

Tonight police launched a search for six youths who savagely attacked a young, pregnant mother in her Belfast home today.

The assault was a tarring and feathering, an IRA punishment recently applied to girls they accused of fraternizing with British troops. But the attackers used red paint instead of tar.

The youths dragged 24-year-old Philomena McGuckin from her home and beat her with clubs.

After pouring paint and feathers over her, they tied her to a lamp post. She was freed by neighbors.

Mrs. McGuckin, who is five months pregnant and the mother of three children, was released after treatment at a hospital.

Yesterday, four persons were shot and wounded in Northern Ireland.

A middle-aged woman was shot in the stomach during a clash between gunmen and British troops in the Catholic Creggan district of Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city.

Three persons were shot and wounded during a raid on a bookmaker's office in Belfast.

Belfast's biggest hotel was blasted by guerrilla bombers. Damage to the Europa Hotel was estimated at \$100,000.

Enemy Is Repulsed in North, But Advances Near Saigon

White House Again Bars Troop Use

By Peter Braestrup

MIAMI, April 9 (WP).—The White House says the United States will provide all "necessary" air and firepower support to the South Vietnamese and does not rule out other types of military assistance.

"We will continue to assess the situation," said Ron Ziegler, White House Press Secretary, this weekend. "I am not limiting the assistance that we may provide simply to those two areas" (air power and naval gunfire).

Mr. Ziegler declined to comment on any other possible "areas" of U.S. intervention to help the South Vietnamese resist the nine-day-old North Vietnamese offensive. However, briefing newsmen near the President's weekend retreat at Key Biscayne, Mr. Ziegler said:

"Our policy has not changed in terms of U.S. ground forces (being kept out of the battle) in South Vietnam. We are not contemplating the use of U.S. ground forces."

Mr. Ziegler appeared to be keeping the administration's military options open while reassuring the public that one politically dangerous option remains closed: bringing in more U.S. ground combat troops.

Speculation in Washington has focused on a variety of possible administration military moves, including further extension of the already expanded bombing effort in southern North Vietnam; temporary reinforcement of U.S. bases, notably at Da Nang, by a 2,000-man Marine force now aboard Seventh Fleet ships in the South China Sea, and delays in troop withdrawals.

Troop-Cut Announcement

Mr. Ziegler said yesterday that a presidential announcement concerning future troop withdrawals will be made before May 1, when U.S. manpower in Vietnam is due to decline to 69,000. At present there are 85,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam.

Mr. Ziegler noted that the Washington Special Action Group, composed of Pentagon, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials, met yesterday morning at Key Biscayne for their fifth meeting on Vietnam since the Communist offensive began March 30. The President got their report, Mr. Ziegler said, and continues to follow Vietnam developments.

The President himself has not commented publicly on the Vietnam situation since the attacks began. Newsmen were summoned to his Key Biscayne residence yesterday morning to hear him praise two customs officers who seized \$5 million worth of heroin of the Miami docks Friday. But the President, who looked tanned and chipper, did not mention Vietnam or invite questions.

Asked to comment on North Vietnamese invitations this week to reopen the Paris talks, Mr. Ziegler said:

"The North Vietnamese attempt a number of propaganda approaches to divert world opinion from the (military) actions they are taking... If the North Vietnamese want to sit down and seriously negotiate with the United States and with the South Vietnamese, they know how they can do that."

Asked if Hanoi, in fact, had made any serious overtures, Mr. Ziegler replied, "I will not tell you one way or the other on that."

The movement southward of Hanoi's last available combat division will leave the North defended by only two training divisions, officials said.

They believe that such a total military commitment reflects a fear by the North Vietnamese that time may not be on their side and a determination to seize the best available bargaining position for negotiating during the U.S. presidential campaign.

The momentum achieved by the invaders so far is no cause for despair, officials here contend, because it was achieved against the relatively weak Third Division of the South Vietnamese Army with overwhelming artillery support from the Demilitarized Zone between the two Vietnams.

Major Fight Ahead

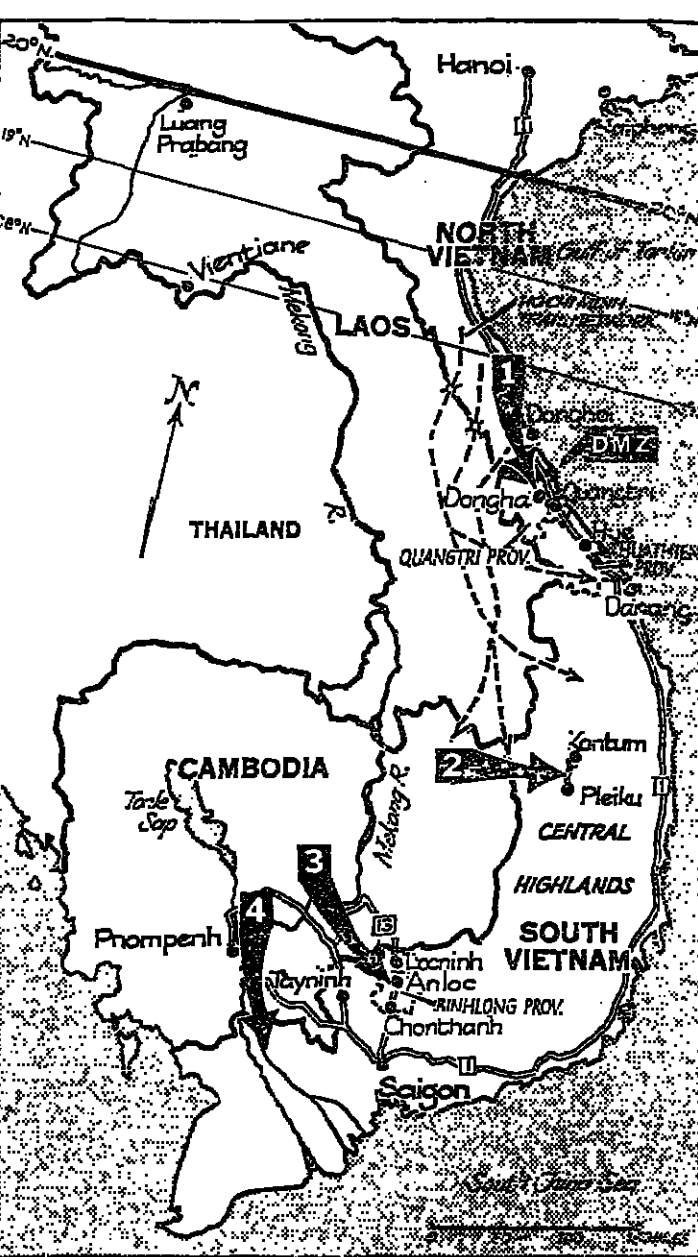
The best South Vietnamese units will be tested only in the coming battle to defend the coastal enclaves of Hue and Da Nang. It is said, and the outcome of that battle will determine the relative bargaining strength of the two sides.

The enemy's challenges further south, in the Central Highlands and within a 100-mile radius of Saigon, are seen here as much less worrisome.

Enemy drives in those regions cannot be sustained for more than three weeks, because of supply problems, and a change in the weather, officials say. Once they are spent, additional South Vietnamese units would be available to reinforce the critical northern front.

So the principal focus of concern here now is that northern region. If the South Vietnamese hold the coastal regions without panic and withstand heavy artillery bombardments for about three weeks, with U.S. air cover

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



THE WAR ON ALL FRONTS—North Vietnamese were said to have lost tanks in battles near Dong Ha and Loc Ninh (1), with no new reports of action in the Central Highlands (2). The enemy continued to advance north of Saigon (3) and there were reports of scattered attacks in the Mekong Delta (4).

'One Last Throw of the Dice'

U.S. Strategists Think Drive Is a Prelude to Serious Talks

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has received word that North Vietnam has committed its last remaining "home division" to the invasion of South Vietnam. The report has reinforced the conviction of top government strategists here that Hanoi's "one last throw of the dice" in the war is meant to be the prelude to serious negotiations, possibly even before President Nixon leaves for Moscow late in May.

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Hanoi Loses Many Tanks At Quang Tri

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, April 9 (UPI).—North Vietnamese tanks and infantry renewed their offensive north and west of Quang Tri city in northern South Vietnam today, but were beaten back during a day-long battle in which the enemy reportedly lost 22 tanks and hundreds of troops.

The North Vietnamese continued their advance through western Binh Long Province, reaching Lat Khe, 25 miles north of Saigon. Heavy fighting was reported continuing at An Loc, the provincial capital, where about 2,000 North Vietnamese soldiers attacked the South Vietnamese Fifth Division, which has been encircled for two days.

The Saigon command rubbed part of the 21st Infantry Division from the southern Mekong Delta—where scattered incidents were reported—to try to stop the North Vietnamese advance on Saigon. U.S. analysts said that captured battle orders indicated that Hanoi had ordered three of its four divisions in Cambodia to join the attack.

North Vietnam's major offensive continued to spread to other areas of the country.

Merchant Ship Attacked

Underwater demolition teams attacked a U.S. merchant ship in Da Nang harbor, blowing a hole in its side. The ship was beached and was said to be repairable.

Saboteurs also fired a rocket into a fuel pipeline at the U.S. Navy's base at Long Binh near Saigon, destroying 1,000 gallons of fuel. At the great U.S. base at Chu Lai, a South Vietnamese troops reportedly killed three Americans and wounded 15 in a raid.

Viet Cong guerrillas carried out 19 assaults on isolated government militia outposts in the Mekong Delta, killing about 20 South Vietnamese soldiers and wounding more than 200, military sources said. Several of the small, mud-walled forts were reported to have been overrun.

There were no reports of new action in the Central Highlands, where the road between Kontum and Pleiku was reportedly cut on Friday.

Shrapnel Hits B-52

For the first time in the Indochina war, the U.S. command announced that an Air Force B-52 bomber had been hit by shrapnel from a North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile. The bomber, which was over Quang Tri Province, landed at Da Nang with a wing tank tipped open but no injuries to the six-man crew.

The North Vietnamese press agency announced that four U.S. warships had been set ablaze and heavily damaged by shore batteries while the ships were bombarding coastal targets.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

All Four Delegations in Paris Ignore Peace Bid by UN Chief

PARIS, April 9 (UPI).—The four delegations to the suspended Paris talks on Vietnam yesterday ignored an offer by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to help settle the war. Each side suggested that he or the United Nations should condemn the other side for the renewed fighting.

A spokesman at the Viet Cong delegation said that its chief negotiator, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, had no intention of conferring with Mr. Waldheim during his three-day visit to Paris and that he had not asked her for any meeting.

The spokesman added that Mrs. Binh "believes that any political truly interested in halting the war and re-establishing peace in Vietnam must condemn severely the American aggression, demand an end to American bombing and demand that the United States cease its sabotage of the Paris conference and reply positively to our peace proposals."

The North Vietnamese delegation had no immediate comment on Mr. Waldheim's proposal.

Competence Rejected

A South Vietnamese delegation spokesman said that "the Communist regime of Hanoi always has rejected the competence of the United Nations in the search for a solution to the conflict."

"We estimate, however, that a condemnation by the United Nations of the massive and open

invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnam would place the Hanoi leaders before their responsibilities and make them reflect on the serious consequences of their military adventure," the Saigon spokesman said.

The U.S. delegation declined comment on Mr. Waldheim's offer in a news conference Friday to offer his "good services to end the fighting if all the parties concerned agree."

Attempt Welcomed

U.S. officials in the past have welcomed an attempt by the UN or any other group to achieve a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

Mr. Waldheim went to London today for talks with British officials.

The Viet Cong delegation, in a statement to the press, accused U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird of "insolent and warlike" statements in his Friday news conference.

Mr. Laird said that U.S. planes would continue to bomb North Vietnam and the United States would refuse to return to the Paris peace conference table until North Vietnam sent its troops back across the Demilitarized Zone.

"Laird brandishes threats of escalating the war while recounting lies and slanders to try to justify the new American military adventures," the Viet Cong statement said.



ANOTHER BOMB—Scene outside of Europa Hotel, Belfast's most modern, on Saturday, after a planted bomb wrecked two restaurants and the lower floors of the hotel.

Hungarians Openly Discuss Their Difficulties With Russia

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—Serious "difficulties" in the economic relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union—coinciding with the emergence of ideological problems between them—are being publicly discussed in unusually frank recent statements by top Hungarian Communist leaders.

U.S. specialists on Communist affairs here are paying special attention to these statements, including a significant declaration late last month by Hungarian Premier Jeno Fock reporting on the apparent failure of his economic mission to Moscow.

The specialists are also studying with interest recent attacks in the Soviet and Czechoslovak press on "bourgeois nationalism" in Hungary. This is an extremely serious ideological charge to be made against one Communist country by other Communists.

In a statement on his return from Moscow on March 29, Mr. Fock said that his meetings with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin failed to produce Soviet commitments for deliveries of raw materials to Hungary during the 1970s, as required by Hungary's long-range economic plans.

Hungarian Industry
He also said that "we were unable to reach a final agreement" on Soviet support for the Budapest government's plans to diversify and expand Hungarian industry.

In remarks regarded by Western analysts as an uncommonly candid admission of difficulties with the Soviet Union, Mr. Fock said he expected to resume his negotiations with Mr. Kosygin in November or December.

Describing his Moscow talks, Mr. Fock said that "there are smaller or greater difficulties, but we shall be able to overcome these in time."

Western specialists noted that the Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation problems became publicly known following what was described in Moscow as an "unofficial visit," not otherwise explained by Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Communist party, between Feb. 11 and 14.

Mr. Kadar conferred with Leonid I. Brezhnev, secretary-

general of the Soviet Communist party, and was the guest at a Kremlin banquet attended by the top Soviet leadership.

Tried to Clear Way
Mr. Fock obliquely indicated that Mr. Kadar had sought in his talks with Mr. Brezhnev to clear the way for the subsequent economic negotiations between the two premiers, but had failed.

"I consider these talks—as regards their economic aspect—to have been very useful and fruitful," Mr. Fock said. "At the same time I am very grateful that Comrade Kadar, at his meeting with Comrade Brezhnev, created an atmosphere which made my talks much easier than I had imagined they would be before my departure."

He said that he too, while in the Soviet Union, had met with Mr. Brezhnev and that "we had exchanged our most intimate thoughts in a truly sincere manner."

Western specialists said the tone of Mr. Fock's remarks as well as the Soviet-Czech attacks since February on Hungarian "bourgeois nationalism" suggest that Moscow may be increasingly displeased with expressions of Hungarian ideological and economic independence as a result of the success of Budapest's economic experiments.

New Economic Mechanism
Under the New Economic Mechanism reforms, now in their fifth year, Hungary has considerably developed its economy and its people's living standards. Reforms include a system of material incentives to workers and wide-ranging cooperation with Western Europe in industrial projects.

Hungarian planners reject the compulsory aspects of Soviet economic planning, preferring the play of market forces, and they demand maximal independence in developing its economy according to domestic needs rather than entirely in the context of joint planning in the Communist bloc.

It was the first known Soviet attack on "bourgeois nationalism" in Hungary since 1956, when Soviet forces put down a national rebellion.

Efficiency Netted Top U.S. Ransom

FBI Arrests Ex-GI for \$500,000 Skyjack

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently in a parachute he had hidden in his own suitcase. Before bailing out, at a spot beyond the point where authorities first thought he leaped, he donned an oxygen mask—the altitude was above 14,000 feet—and hid his face in a towel so the co-pilot wouldn't see it.

One of his notes to the pilot said he was armed with "plastic explosives, hand grenades and two handguns." The crew saw only one pistol, but a passenger saw him handling a grenade. The skyjacker sent the pilot a grenade pin—as if he had an armed grenade ready to detonate when he released pressure on its handle. Before jumping, he had the stewardess bring back to him all correspondence he had sent to the pilot, J.D. (Jerry) Hearn, 44.

He may have had an accomplice flying a hand glider to lift him out of the wastes—terrain covered by up to eight feet of mud—into which he parachuted near Provo, a city of 75,000. National Guardsmen and police closing in on the area said a copter flew down, then up and away before they could see its markings.

Capt. Hearn, a pilot for 17 years, said the skyjacker had "a well-executed plan," adding: "The hijacker had an excellent knowledge of jumping procedures, had a very workable knowledge of

airplanes and probably was a pilot himself."

Mr. McCoy, majoring in law-enforcement studies as a third-year student at Brigham Young University, said he was a helicopter pilot and parachute-trained Special Forces soldier in the Vietnam war. At his arraignment today, he told the magistrate his only income was \$243 from the GI bill, and added: "But I'm sure that will be terminated now."

The FBI said in its complaint against Mr. McCoy that it was led to him by a state highway patrolman, Robert Van Ieperen, who knew Mr. McCoy and had heard him talk of the possibility of hijacking a plane. The state policeman said Mr. McCoy told him a \$500,000 ransom could be gained from a skyjack.

Calm Conversation
When arrested, Mr. McCoy told FBI agents he was preparing to go to a meeting of his National Guard unit. Before his arraignment, he talked calmly with FBI men about his war experiences.

The drama began Friday afternoon as the Boeing-727 flew over Grand Junction, Colo., shortly

Malta to Get Financial Aid From Peking

HONG KONG, April 9 (AP).—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said today that "arrangements" made during his visit to China will enable Malta to reach an economic point where it will not have to depend upon revenue from leasing military bases to Britain.

But he said details of those arrangements would not be announced until later.

Talking to newsmen at an informal session of the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Mr. Mintoff said that China not only was willing to give economic aid to Malta but also offered an important market for Maltese goods in the future.

"With the arrangements we have made, it will be possible for the Maltese people to establish the industries which will serve this Chinese market," Mr. Mintoff said.

"China is one of the very few powerful governments with no axe to grind in the Mediterranean." "They support the policy of the Mediterranean for Mediterranean and they have no interest at all in establishing military bases or bases of any aggressive character."

Mr. Mintoff said that China would establish an embassy in Malta "in the very near future, but I cannot give you a definite date right now."

Mr. Mintoff, who left Hong Kong yesterday, will leave Malta tomorrow for Malta.

His week-long visit to China closely followed his agreement with Britain for continued use of Malta as a military base.

In another development, China said today that it supports the Mediterranean countries in their struggle against the U.S. and Soviet "scramble for hegemony" in the Mediterranean.

The official New China News Agency, broadcasting an article published in the Chinese Communist party newspaper, People's Daily, said that "the increasingly acute contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean has seriously impaired the independence and sovereignty of the countries along the coast."

after it had taken off from its one scheduled stop in the transcontinental flight, at Denver. A stewardess said the other passengers didn't know of the hijacking until the plane went to San Francisco, as ordered by the skyjacker.

When he opened a tail door later to parachute, the change in the plane's internal air pressure signaled the captain the time and approximate area of the skyjacker's leap, enabling him to direct law officers to the region.

FBI men, local and state police and National Guard units mounted a massive hunt for the hijacker in the vast mud flats area yesterday, including a search by boats had been ordered off with roadblocks during the night. "We found no human footprints and no signs of anything out there," a posse leader said.

The Friday hijack was the seventh in five months involving bandits who planned to escape by parachuting. Only two others actually jumped and only one escaped—a man known only as D.B. Cooper. He got away last November with \$200,000 by bailing out of a Northwest Airlines plane over eastern Washington.

The search for him was reinstated Friday, after an Easter lay-off. One official said that because no one has seen any of the marked money given him, it is thought he may have been killed in his jump.

U.S. Readies More Planes For Vietnam

Aircraft Carrier Also Expected to Be Sent

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—Several squadrons of Air Force F-105 and F-104 tactical fighter-bombers at bases throughout the United States have been placed on alert for possible movement to South Vietnam.

The aircraft carrier Midway—with some 75 jet-fighter and attack planes aboard—is expected to sail from Alameda, Calif., within the next few days to join four U.S. carriers engaged in trying to stop the enemy offensive in South Vietnam.

There were also reports that another aircraft carrier—the Saratoga—would sail soon from Florida, possibly to the Pacific. Military officials have denied, however, that the Saratoga would go to the war zone.

The U.S. air build-up at bases in South Vietnam and Thailand and on the carriers gives the United States about 500 fighter-bombers—other than B-52s—to help break the attack on several fronts.

It is understood that the Air Force units on alert for a possible call to the war zone involve three or four squadrons based in the United States, each of which normally has between 12 and 20 planes. It is not publicly known how fast the squadrons can be moved.

A number of rumors were also circulating that Army, Marine Corps and National Guard units in this country were being put on alert as a result of the Vietnam crisis. High-level military sources emphatically denied this.

One squadron of F-105s was ordered to South Vietnam last week, and two Marine F-4 squadrons arrived in the war zone from bases in Japan and Okinawa.

In addition, a squadron of almost 20 B-52s has been ordered overseas from the United States. This brings the total number of heavy bombers in the war zone to almost 100—about the same number that were used at the peak of the bombing in 1968.

Javits Says U.S. Focus Shifts From Asia to Europe

COMO, Italy, April 9 (AP).—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., predicted today that the United States, as it withdraws from Vietnam, will make Europe the focal point of its foreign policy.

Europe and particularly the Atlantic Alliance have been ignored lately, he said, because of "the strains which have occurred during the Vietnam period."

But in the future, he said, Washington will "give Europe the first priority."

On U.S. troops in Europe, the senator said: "We should maintain our present force in Europe until we negotiate a reduction compatible with the European strength and with Soviet intentions."

Sen. Javits made his comments in an interview in this northern Italian lake resort, where he attended the first meeting of the Committee of Nine of the North Atlantic Assembly. Sen. Javits is the chairman of the group discussing the future of the alliance, Europe and North America.

As we get out of Vietnam and as President Nixon has his summit meeting in the Soviet Union," Sen. Javits went on, "I think you will find the United States showing great interest in the future of NATO and a willingness to cooperate."

Israeli Envoy Leaves Uganda as Ordered

ENTEBE, Uganda, April 9 (AP).—Israeli Ambassador David Laor left here for Kenya yesterday on his way to Tel Aviv, ending Israel's 10-year diplomatic presence here.

President Idi Amin last month ordered the closure of Israel's embassy here and gave the staff 10 days to leave.

Earlier, Israel's military training mission was expelled on suspicion of being engaged in subversive activities.

Ethiopia Will Expel 2 Western Educators

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 9 (Reuters).—An English history professor and an American woman sociology lecturer will be expelled from Ethiopia because of involvement in local student activities, a British Embassy spokesman said today.

Patrick Gilkes, 30, from near Yeovil, Somerset, and Mara Larsen, 27, of San Mateo, Calif., will be ousted Tuesday, the spokesman said.

Miss Larsen is lecturer in sociology at Addis Ababa University. Mr. Gilkes was formerly a member of the history faculty at the university. He has subsequently been privately engaged in carrying out research studies into the system of land tenure here.



SAMS SIGHTED IN SOUTH—A South Vietnamese soldier (SAMS) exploded over Dong Ha Thursday. Missile was thought to be fired from south of DMZ inside South Vietnam. There were conflicting reports as to whether SAMs brought down any of the attacking allied aircraft.

Enemy Is Repulsed in North, But Advances Near Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

barding the coastal area of Quang Binh Province.

The agency also said that a B-52 had been shot down over North Vietnam, the third such downing reported since April 2.

In another report of success, the agency said that a South Vietnamese brigade had surrendered as had the majority of soldiers in a regiment.

The surrender of the Ninth Brigade of the South Vietnamese Fifth Infantry Division—with the numbers of men not given—was said to have occurred Friday in Binh Long Province. The 56th Regiment was said to have surrendered in Quang Tri Province on April 2.

Heavy clouds curtailed bombing over North Vietnam for the third successive day, but U.S. fighter-bombers were reported to have flown 360 air strikes in South Vietnam, with B-52s making 18 raids, mostly in Quang Tri and Kon Tum provinces.

In Quang Tri, the North Vietnamese opened another phase of their major offensive after a lull in the fighting there since last Monday. U.S. officers said the North Vietnamese had been resupplying and infiltrating large numbers of troops to the west around the front line at Dong Ha.

The latest action began with enemy tank and infantry assaults on the western edge of Dong Ha, on Quang Tri combat base just outside the city and on Firebase Pedro, 10 miles southwest of Quang Tri.

At Dong Ha, North Vietnamese Soviet-made T-54 and South Vietnamese U.S.-made M-48 tanks engaged in direct duels. American officers on the scene said, and nine enemy tanks were reportedly knocked out, with two government tanks lost.

Overcast skies prevented effective air support to the South Vietnamese. The North Vietnamese kept up a steady bombardment of the highway between Dong Ha and Quang Tri city with long-range artillery.

Farther South, the North Vietnamese launched two waves of tank assaults on Firebase Pedro. The first wave of 10 tanks was destroyed by rockets. U.S. officers said, with four of the 10 tanks in the second wave also destroyed.

The South Vietnamese command said that 1,000 North Vietnamese had been killed and 1,000 wounded in the battles around Quang Tri.

U.S. officers reported that the battle performance by Saigon's troops showed great improvement over their reaction to the initial North Vietnamese offensive 11 days ago, when they fled by the thousands from the intensive North Vietnamese artillery barrage.

The North Vietnamese are believed to have committed their entire reserve to the Quang Tri battle—between 30,000 and 40,000 men—but South Vietnamese officers and U.S. advisers are growing more confident that the government forces can hold the thrust at Quang Tri.

The enemy was also reported to be continuing its shelling and probing attacks against Firebase Bastogne in the mountains 20 miles west of Hue. The base, however, was held.

Bomb Hoax in Paris

PARIS, April 9 (AP).—An anonymous phone call started a bomb alert in the headquarters of the state-owned radio and television network which was ended by a strike today.

No bomb was found after a thorough search of the building. The strike, decided by radio and TV technicians and to be continued tomorrow, caused the cancellation of projected programs and their replacement by continuous music on the radio and only one film and one news show on the TV network.

Gen. Abrams Calls Offensive 'Unnecessary Bloodletting'

By George C. Wilson

SAIGON, April 9 (WP).—The North Vietnamese are going with their maximum effort in an attempt to destroy the South Vietnamese Army," Gen. Creighton Abrams said here yesterday in an interview.

The U.S. commander in Vietnam said Hanoi had committed more than 100,000 soldiers to the offensive, which he predicted, "will turn out to be an even bigger miscalculation than Tet," the 1968 offensive throughout South Vietnam.

The enemy, Gen. Abrams continued, "has thrown in the kitchen sink. But in my opinion the offensive won't work. I think it will turn out to be a big mistake—a terrible, horrible thing."

"When all is said and done, it will just be a lot of unnecessary bloodletting."

U.S. officers fear that the civilian and military casualties on all sides will exceed the 81,736 people killed in the Tet offensive. No estimates of casualties in the offensive have been made public.

Asked if the fighting poses such a grave threat that U.S. troops would have to be moved closer to the fighting in the northern section of South Vietnam, Gen. Abrams replied: "I don't think so. The offensive was bound to occur. We foresaw (North Vietnam) was going to make a maximum effort."

Gen. Abrams added that there was no intention to commit any U.S. troops to the battle, although U.S. commanders have moved some troops around to protect installations near the fighting in the northern section of South Vietnam.

Gen. Abrams was asked about the Vietnam war specter of destroying cities and villages to save them—thus derailing the Saigon government's pacification program in the countryside.

The general stabbed his cigar into the ashtray and said: "There is no way to farm on the battlefield." Then, he departed from his usual short answers and said:

Malraux Sees End Of Historic Role Held by Vietnam

CANNES, France, April 9 (AP).—"Everyone now knows that there will not be any Chinese attack in Vietnam, because of the extraordinarily large agreement in Vietnam with the United States and China. As a result, Vietnam's historic character has come to an end."

This cosmic analysis came yesterday from Andre Malraux. The 70-year-old writer, whom President Nixon asked to counsel him before his trip to China, added, "America's massive presence in Vietnam was explained by the fear of the problem of Asiatic Communism. Today that problem no longer exists."

Talking to reporters after his return from a Mediterranean cruise, Mr. Malraux said he was not interested in playing a go-between's role between Washington and Hanoi. "I hardly see an end to the bombing," he said. "But as I hardly see a new Dien Bien Phu."

Mr. Malraux said he regards President Nixon's Moscow visit as "perhaps being decisive" for the future of Asia. He added without elaboration that "the real drama for Asia will begin the day Mao disappears."

Fulbright Says Vietnam Air War Is Re-Escalation

WASHINGTON, April 9 (Reuters).—Sen. J. Fulbright said tonight that the North Vietnamese offensive shows the emptiness of President Nixon's Vietnamization program.

Sen. Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a leading critic of the war, said in a television discussion that Mr. Nixon's response by increasing the bombing was a major U.S. re-escalation. He urged the government to negotiate an end to the war.

He said he did not expect to see U.S. ground forces ordered back to Vietnam, at least until the presidential election in November, because such a move would be so unpopular.

The current offensive proves "there is no end to the war," he declared.

Sen. Fulbright suggested that the North Vietnamese assault may have been a reaction to Mr. Nixon's decision to disclose secret peace negotiations with the Communists and to break off the public peace talks. He said Hanoi had made clear it would not settle for Americans remaining anywhere in Vietnam.

2 Held in Spain For Shipyard Clash

EL FERROL, Spain, April 9 (UPI).—Two teachers, husband and wife, have been arrested in connection with the March 10 clash between police and 3,000 shipyard employees from the state-owned Basco Works, local press reports said today.

They were identified as Julio Perez de la Fuente and his wife Maria. Charges were not specified.

The arrests came as the government banned the April edition of the monthly magazine Cuadernos Para el Dialogo (notes for dialogue). No reason for the ban was given, but sources said the issue contained an article on the El Ferrol disorders, in which 20 workers were fatally shot and 50 persons hurt.

U.S. Officials Expect Talks After Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

have considered negotiating on that basis last summer and fall during Henry A. Kissinger's secret contacts with them in Paris, but they drew back, they believed that the Thieu government did not have enough strength to withstand a final, out military assault.

Such an assault at this time has been repeatedly predicted by Mr. Kissinger and other officials who refused to close the door on the prospect for negotiations.

Their theory was that Hanoi would deem President Nixon to be more conciliatory at the bargaining table during his election campaign, just as they believed former President Lyndon B. Johnson to be most susceptible to a bargain during the election year of 1968.

One More Campaign
And to enhance their position in such talks, it was predicted, the North Vietnamese would attempt one more major military campaign to weaken the Thieu government, its standing among the South Vietnamese and its morale.

If Hanoi were interested only in military gains, they thought, it would have waited at least months or even years for fewer Americans were on hand to help resist their assault.

Officials here are now recalling these predictions because they wish to stiffen Saigon's resistance at a crucial juncture and to avoid a demoralizing debate in the United States. But they also wish the Hanoi government to understand that the price to the negotiating table remains open.

If Hue and Da Nang were to fall to the advancing North Vietnamese troops, it is conceded, the balance of bargaining power would be seriously altered. But whether the South Vietnamese stand or fall, negotiators are held to the most likely scenario. Mr. Thieu is being told that his prospects in the expected talks depend on his military defenses in the next month and he has been told not to count on any U.S. ground reinforcements for the battle.

Bombings Shake Beirut Overnight

BEIRUT, April 9 (Reuters).—Premier Saeed Salam announced that security forces today arrested some men suspected of participating in the wave of bomb attacks which shook Beirut overnight.

Salam told reporters that a Lebanese man called Mahmoud Doha visited him at his home this morning and surrendered. He confessed that he was working with another man, also called Mahmoud Doha, who was killed when a bomb exploded in his hands last night.

The man killed was the organizer of the operation, but others were working with him, Mr. Salam said. There were four explosions in two areas of the capital, including the heavily populated Ras Beirut. A car was wrecked in a fifth explosion.

Highway Fratricide
VENTIMINA, Italy, April 9 (UPI).—Brothers Ferdinando and Renato Simonelli, riding different motorcycles in different directions, collided on a road near here Thursday. Both were killed in the crash.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	6	F	Very cloudy
ALASKA	15	54	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	24	75	Cloudy
ARIZONA	20	69	Very cloudy
BRITAIN	20	69	Very cloudy
BELGIUM	20	69	Partly cloudy
BENIN	15	54	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Overcast
CANBERRA	21	70	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	49	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Partly cloudy
DENVER	8	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Very cloudy
GENOVA	11	52	Overcast
Helsinki	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Very cloudy
JAKARTA	25	77	Very cloudy
LISBON	13	56	Overcast
LONDON	10	50	Very cloudy
LA PALMA	21	70	Very cloudy
MILAN	15	59	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	3	37	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	18	64	Very cloudy
MURKIN	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	7	45	Stormy
NICE	20	69	Very cloudy
OSAKA	20	69	Cloudy
PARIS	12	54	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
ROME	17	63	Very cloudy
SOFIA	10	50	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Rain, cloudy
TOKYO	22	72	Very cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Very cloudy
WARSZAWA	18	64	Very cloudy
YOKOHAMA	23	73	Cloudy
ZURICH	12	54	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at the 6 a.m. local time.)

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APRIL 10, 1972

Were Hunted Through Island

4 Assassins Die After Killing Zanzibar's Leader Karume

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 9 (Reuters).—Two assassins of Zanzibar leader Sheikh Abeid Karume were shot and killed by security forces today, and a third killed himself before he could be caught, Zanzibar radio reported.

A fourth assassin was shot dead by a bodyguard on Friday night, minutes after Sheikh Karume, 67-year-old chairman of the island's ruling Revolutionary Council, was riddled with bullets at the headquarters of the Afro-Shirazi party, Zanzibar's only political movement.

The three others got away then and had been on the run since. Security forces tracked two down at Bumbwini, 16 miles from Zanzibar town, where Sheikh Karume was shot dead instantly, and the other died while being taken back to town, the radio said, and the third killed himself in an old Arab part of Zanzibar town known as Stone Town before security forces could catch him.

The four assassins, reported to have been three Africans and an Arab, have not been identified. [Informed sources in Dar es Salaam said tonight that a fifth man, a driver from the Comorian Islands, in the Indian Ocean, was captured alive by security forces, the Associated Press reported. He is understood to have been a member of the assassination squad.]



Sheikh Abeid Karume

Worshippers Jam Soviet Churches For Easter Rites

MOSCOW, April 9 (Reuters).—Thousands of Muscovites crowded churches here until the early hours today as the Russian Orthodox Church celebrated Easter.

The head of the church, Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia, called on worshippers and priests in an Easter message to work harder toward establishing peace on earth.

In an article timed to reach readers just before the festival, the newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda warned against the "reactionary ideas of Christianity" which it said were propagated at Easter services and said that the consciousness of workers was "poisoned" by them.

But the press attack and the prospect of standing throughout the all-night service failed to deter worshippers. Some churches were so packed that persons stood and sang hymns outside.

Coptic Church Protest

JERUSALEM, April 9 (AP).—Jerusalem's Coptic community last night canceled its Easter celebrations "to protest the Israeli government's failure" to define the rights of quarrelling Christian factions inside the church containing the traditional tomb of Christ.

S. African Crash Called a Protest

JOHANNESBURG, April 9 (AP).—The Afrikaans newspaper Rapport today published a letter from "37 white South Africans" claiming responsibility for a Good Friday train derailment that took 38 lives.

The badly typed letter, reproduced on Rapport's front page, claimed the train had been derailed as a protest against South Africa's pass laws and detention without trial. The pass laws require Africans to carry identity documents at all times.

The letter gave the South African government two weeks to change the laws or warned that tens of thousands of whites would be killed "in other train accidents." The letter was signed "Justice."

Those who died in the Good Friday derailment were all Africans. Police said saboteurs had tampered with the rails near a bridge.

Yugoslavia Smallpox Kills 2 More; Toll 33

BELOGRADE, April 9 (Reuters).—Yugoslav health authorities said tonight two people died of smallpox during the last 24 hours, bringing the unofficial death toll to the three-week-old epidemic to 33.

The statement said the two deaths occurred in Djakovica municipality in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo. It also said two more cases of the disease were reported in the municipality, bringing the unofficial estimate of cases to 161.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere flies to Zanzibar tomorrow for the burial of Sheikh Karume, a busy 66-year-old seaman who ruled the Indian Ocean island with a firm hand for eight years.

There has been no official word yet on the appointment of a new leader in Zanzibar.

Two colleagues present with Sheikh Karume were also injured in the assassination attack.

The Afro-Shirazi party and the 38-member Revolutionary Council have declared they will carry on Sheikh Karume's policies. These aimed at a self-reliant, egalitarian society for the island's 350,000 people, predominantly African. The sheikh had announced he did not plan to call elections for 50 years.

The Zanzibar armed forces have also pledged continued support to the council, the party and Mr. Nyerere's Tanzanian government.

In the Persian Gulf state of Dubai, meanwhile, a Zanzibari emigrant group said Sheikh Karume was assassinated by a commando organized by groups seeking liberation of the island.

A spokesman for the Zanzibari Association in Dubai expressed regret for the reported death of the four assassins and said their sacrifice will always be remembered by Zanzibar's people.

He said the struggle for freedom will continue until true democratic rule returns to the island.

There is a large Zanzibari population in the lower Gulf area, including many who have fled their homeland since the January, 1964, revolution which ousted the last sultan shortly after independence from Britain.

Zanzibar became a self-governing state in June, 1963, and combined with Tanganyika in April, 1964, to become Tanzania.

Autocracy, Violence Marked 8-Year Rule

By Jim Hoagland

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 9 (WP).—Sheikh Karume's autocratic and controversial rule over the beautiful Indian Ocean island of Zanzibar has ended as it began eight years ago—swiftly, shrouded in uncertainty and stained by violence.

The assassination of Sheikh Karume may produce a protracted power struggle within the Revolutionary Council that rules Zanzibar with its own version of radical African socialism.

The killing follows recent reports of deep discontent within the 3,000-man Zanzibari Army over food shortages and lack of pay increases for officers. In February Sheikh Karume ousted the two farthest-left members of the Revolutionary Council.

But most opposition to Sheikh Karume always has come from his right, from those who have been hurt economically by his radical policies on the island, which is the world's largest supplier of cloves.

There is no clear successor to Sheikh Karume, who was president of the council. The results of any power struggle would remain unclear for some time, since little is known about the 13 or so other members of the council, who remained in Sheikh Karume's shadow while he transformed the bloody 1964 African revolution against an Arab oligarchy into one-man rule that alternated between populism and despotism.

Violence and Uncertainty

This uncertainty, and the violent way in which Sheikh Karume was removed from office, will temper the relief that his passing might otherwise have produced on the mainland of Tanzania.

Zanzibar and its sister island of Pemba are 25 miles off the East African mainland. The islands' population is 355,000, while that of the mainland is 13 million.

Sheikh Karume's crude racial outbursts against the Arab and Asian traders of the island, his forcing teen-age Arab girls to marry elderly members of the Revolutionary Council and his penchant for executing political opponents have in recent years deeply embarrassed Tanzania's thoughtful and liberal President Julius Nyerere.

Sheikh Karume also was one of China's staunchest allies in Africa, accepted large quantities of military and economic aid from Peking soon after taking power and assailed Western countries as imperialistic. China has around 300 military advisers and technicians on Zanzibar.

There are no indications that any members of the Revolutionary Council who might succeed Sheikh Karume would be less enthusiastic about the Chinese or more favorable to the West or to strengthening ties with the mainland.

Sultan Wants U.K. to Act

SOUTHEAST, England, April 9 (AP).—The deposed sultan of Zanzibar urged the British government tonight to intervene politically in the situation caused by the assassination of the island's ruler.

Speaking from exile in this English Channel resort, Sultan Seyyid Jamsid bin Abdullah told newsmen, "The British have an obligation over Zanzibar."

"Britain should now send a political commission to decide what sort of government the people really want."

The sultan was overthrown in 1964 by Sheikh Karume, who sent the sultan into exile.



GREEK EASTER—Premier and Regent George Papadopoulos cracks the traditional red egg with a soldier in Athens while visiting different military units.

She Meets Sons in Copenhagen

France Bars Wife of Soviet Master-Spy

WARSAW, April 9 (Reuters).—Former Soviet master spy Leopold Trepper said here yesterday that his wife had arrived in Copenhagen to meet their three emigrant sons after being refused an entry visa into France.

Mrs. Luba Trepper, 65, had originally planned to see her three sons in Paris, but the French Interior Ministry said on March 31 it had turned down her application for a visa because she had no family reasons for visiting France.

Today Mr. Trepper, who master-minded the "red orchestra" spy ring in Europe against the Germans in World War II, described the French refusal as "evil and mean."

"I regard it as an honor that I worked for the Allies, including the French, British and Americans, during the war," he said. "I never carried out subversion against them. This is just meanness."

Exit Visa Refused

Mr. Trepper, a 68-year-old Jew, has had his requests for an exit visa from Poland turned down three times in the last two years, apparently because his absence from Poland is regarded by the authorities as a security risk.

Mr. Trepper said his wife had met their eldest son, Michael, a university lecturer in Copenhagen, today after traveling overnight by train from Warsaw.

The two other sons will be joining them in Copenhagen in two or three days. They are Edward, 36, a lecturer at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Peter, 37, who lives in Canada.

The younger sons have started a campaign in the West to gain permission for their father to leave Poland. The family went there in 1937 after Mr. Trepper had spent 10 years in a Soviet prison after the war.

Tip on Stalingrad

It was his spy group, operating in Germany, Belgium and France, which gathered advance warning of the German attack on Stalingrad in 1943.

He now suffers from heart trouble and severe circulation problems in the legs. Mrs. Trepper's trip to Copenhagen enables her to see their sons for the first time since they emigrated from Poland three years ago after an anti-Semitic wave under former party leader Wladislaw Gomułka.

Referring to France's rejection of his wife's visa application, Mr. Trepper said, "There are certain elements in the [French] security police who are not working for the good of France."

Charges Slander

"If I were in France I would start legal proceedings against the police for slander. As it is, I will consult a lawyer here about the slander."

[In Copenhagen, Mrs. Trepper denied that a purpose of her planned visit to France had been to see a special "Support Trepper" committee working to get the former spy out of Poland, the Associated Press reported. She said she had wanted to see friends there.]

He said he is convinced that the new Polish regime of party chief Edward Gierk, who came to power 15 months ago, will eventually allow him to leave. He believes Polish authorities will conclude there would be no security risk involved in his emigration more than 30 years after his espionage activities.

Argentina Scraps Last Obstacle to Return of Peron

BUENOS AIRES, April 9 (UPI).—A federal judge Friday eliminated the last legal obstacle to the possible return to Argentina of former dictator Juan D. Peron, who was overthrown in 1955.

Mr. Peron's supporters recently purchased a large house for him in a residential district on the announced premise that he will be returning "soon" perhaps in connection with the presidential elections scheduled for March, 1972.

Judge Luis Maria Rodriguez ruled that the statute of limitations has run out on a charge of "betrayal of the nation" lodged against Mr. Peron in May, 1956.

Similar rulings have been handed down since July, 1971, on various other civil charges against Mr. Peron, who was president of Argentina from 1946 until his overthrow in September, 1955.

They included a charge of statutory rape stemming from Mr. Peron's alleged affair with a 14-year-old girl, Nelly Rivas, and a charge of misappropriation of government funds.

The "betrayal of the nation" allegation was the only one still in effect.

The Argentine government has also announced that Mr. Peron's passport, invalidated after his flight abroad, has been released and is available at the Argentine consulate in Madrid if he wants to pick it up.

Said to Despair of Receiving Insignia in Russia

Solzhenitsyn May Bequeath Nobel to His Son

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (UPI).—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn was quoted here yesterday as having said that he was abandoning hope of receiving his Nobel Prize diploma and medal on Russian soil and was bequeathing them to his infant son.

He reportedly called "insulting" and "unrealistic" the Swedish government's willingness to let him receive the 1970 Nobel Prize for literature in its embassy in Moscow as long as the presentation did not take the form of a political demonstration.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said in a "declaration" reaching Stockholm that the Soviet thwarting of a private award ceremony in a Moscow apartment "is an irrevocable and final prohibition against any form of delivering the Nobel Prize to me on the territory of my country." He did not collect his prize in Stockholm 16 months ago because he was afraid that he would not be allowed to return to Russia.

Ceremony Canceled

The 53-year-old author had scheduled the award ceremony in an apartment today. He canceled it last week after Soviet officials rejected a visa application by Dr. Karl Ragnar Gjelrow, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy, who was to present the award.

After the refusal to Dr. Gjelrow, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, it would be "a humiliation both to him and to me to accept the Nobel insignia from anybody else's hands except those of the permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy."

"According to the rules of the Swedish Academy," he continued, "the Nobel Prize insignia can be held by the academy for an unlimited time. If my life will not be enough, then the insignia will go to my son."

The declaration called the "delayed concession" by the Swedish Foreign Office to allow the presentation in the Moscow embassy "unrealistic." It added: "It is also insulting—the Swedish Foreign Office continues stubbornly to consider a delivery of the Nobel Prize to me not as an event in the cultural life, but as a political event."

Referring to the canceled ceremony, the declaration said: "With our modest forces we had already made many difficult preparations. Invitations had been sent, not only within Moscow, to about 20 writers whom I consider the flower and the creative force of our literature today, but also to about as many artists, musicians and members of academies."

"Many of them had, because of this, fixed or changed their journeys or rehearsals or other duties. Now all these 40 guests have been insulted by the refusal. Announcements of the invitations have been sent out. Both they and I are too busy to go through this process again."

The insignia of the Nobel Prize are a gold medal with an engraved portrait of Mr. Solzhenitsyn and a diploma with the citation of the Swedish Academy of Letters.

The prize of \$80,000 has been transferred to a Swiss bank at the request of Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Banker Abducted In Puerto Rico, Flown to Cuba

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 9 (UPI).—A disgruntled church business administrator kidnapped a wealthy banker yesterday and took him to Cuba in a commandeered plane after collecting \$200,000 in ransom, the FBI said.

Authorities identified the alleged kidnapper as Jose Luis Lugo Rodriguez, 42. The FBI said he abducted Jose Luis Carrion, 48, executive vice-president of Puerto Rico's largest bank, Banco Popular, Friday morning while Mr. Carrion was enroute to work.

Mr. Lugo collected the ransom at the bank at noon. About midnight, he forced Mr. Carrion to arrange a flight to Cuba on a plane of his family airline, Prinsair.

The FBI said later the plane was in Havana and that Mr. Lugo was being held by Cuban authorities.

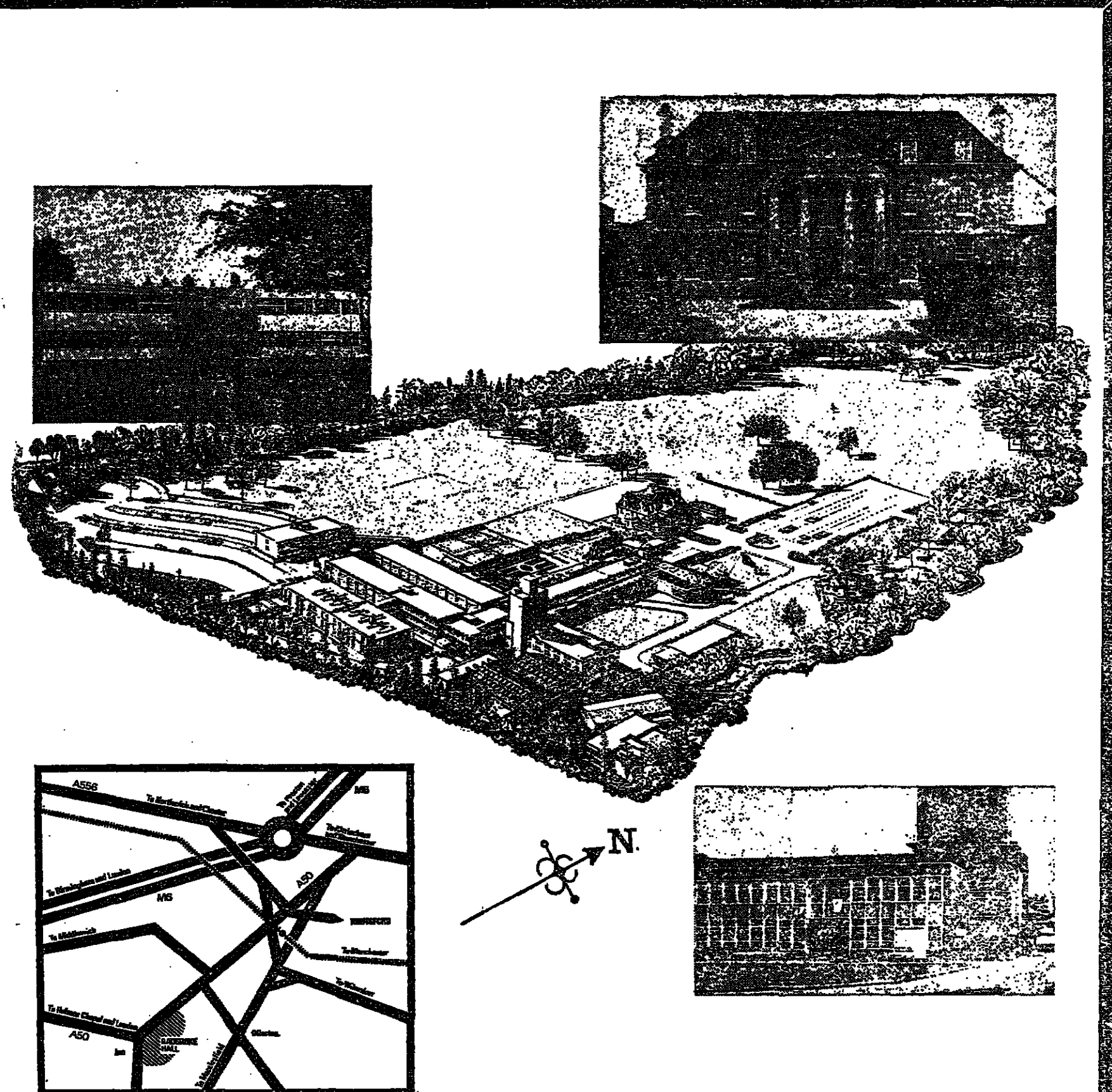
Mr. Lugo formerly worked as the administrator of the Catholic Church's San Juan diocese. He was fired after less than a year when he made public statements about alleged irregularities in the church.

E. German Guard Wounds Girl, 16

HELMSTEDT, West Germany, April 9 (UPI).—East German border guards shot and seriously wounded a 16-year-old girl yesterday as she and two young men tried to climb a barbed wire fence to enter West Germany, border police said.

The girl and one man were taken away in an East German ambulance. The second man managed to escape across the frontier.

A police spokesman said that the incident occurred early yesterday morning only a few miles from Helmstedt, which is on the main highway connecting West Germany with West Berlin.



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Crisis Point—Again

The long, long war in Vietnam, spluttering and flaring, but never ending (since the end of that other World War II, more than a quarter of a century ago) has come to resemble less the terrible, swift sword of traditional conflict than some kind of wasting disease. It is a hemorrhage, for which the clotting factor has been sought in vain. Only rarely is some crisis point precipitated—a Dien Bien Phu, a Tet offensive, and now this latest series of assaults all along the narrow length of South Vietnam.

There have been other, chiefly peripheral, crises, to be sure—in Laos and Cambodia. But at the heart of the battle, in Vietnam itself, Dien Bien Phu was a clear-cut victory that seemed to bring the conflict to an end; Tet, of 1968, was a defeat that promised the same goal. Yet the departure of the French after Dien Bien Phu brought in the Americans, and the Tet attack, however great the shock to American opinion, however profound the psychological and political effect in the United States, was so slow in making its impact felt upon the actual situation in South Vietnam, that the North has launched another, greater offensive.

It is obvious enough that if Gen. Giap's North Vietnamese and Viet Cong can smash the Thieu regime by force, despite American air power and the remaining American troops on the ground, it will be a more glittering victory than could be won after all

the Americans leave. It might well bring down President Nixon, as Tet brought down President Johnson. Even a partial victory—a substantial acquisition of territory, a hard blow to South Vietnamese military and civilian morale—might place Hanoi in a better position to dictate conditions in Paris or wherever, and harden the American determination to get out on any terms.

But there are other possibilities. Warfare on the scale the North Vietnamese are waging it not only makes the tattered pretense of Hanoi's non-involvement an open scandal. It also makes their forces more vulnerable in case of a Tet-style defeat. And there are signs that the South Vietnamese people are reacting with wrath to what they regard as an invasion, rather than just a continuation of familiar civil war.

The risks to both sides, and to all concerned, however remotely, in the fighting, have been multiplied by the new offensive. The issue is still very uncertain—all that can be said with any accuracy now is that many men, women and children are dying, villages are being emptied by fire or flight and the woes of an unhappy land are being compounded. The desire for American disengagement is, doubtless, growing; the difficulties of doing so are keeping pace. Some day the outcome, whatever that may be, will perhaps be hymned by Vietnamese children. But there are too many voices being stifled now forever.

Sound Start in Ulster

In launching his drive to bring peace to Northern Ireland, British Minister William Whitelaw has taken the step most likely to gain him the essential support of the Catholic and nationalist minority. It took courage to release 73 suspected terrorists; but it was a dramatic demonstration of Britain's good faith in promising to phase out the policy of arbitrary internment.

Mr. Whitelaw also acted to remove a hated symbol of that policy by scheduling an end to the use of the ship *Malden* as a floating prison in Belfast Harbor, where internees have been carrying out a hunger strike. Gerard Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor party, which speaks for moderate Catholics, has hailed these British moves and demanded an immediate end to the terrorist campaign of the Irish Republican Army Provisional wing.

As Mr. Fitt recognized, it will not be easy for Catholics who now desire only to co-operate for peace to detach themselves from the IRA. This was vividly demonstrated when a group of women who had assembled in Belfast to demand a truce from the IRA were driven out of a Catholic church hall by IRA sympathizers before they could begin their meeting.

The Baseball Strike

It is no great tragedy that the baseball season has as yet to open because of a players' strike. The season is much too long in the first place—162 games for each team. There is barely enough talent available to stock 12 teams. To spread out this thinness ever thinner by having 24 teams is to insult the public. Or worse, bore it. So it is not entirely surprising that at this early stage, much of the public isn't even noting the absence of baseball. For one thing, the basketball playoffs are beginning and, for another, the Masters golf tournament in Augusta (though black players are still kept out) has the eye of the sports world. Shirley Povich had it exactly over the plate when he noted the other day that "the nation would not keel over in a dead faint if there were no big league baseball for a while."

At issue in the players' strike is a demand for more money from the owners each year for a pension fund. An increase of \$850,000 is asked, with management offering \$400,000. The owners, long accustomed to the notion that athletes should use their muscles and not their heads, have refused to budge. Instead, their message was: Get back to your dugouts. Owner Bob Short, as tactless as ever, called the players' lawyer, Marvin

Miller, an "idiot." As for the athletes, they seem to be like the batter who has done well to belt a double beyond the outfield but then riskily dashes on to third base trying for a triple. Non-metaphorically, the players are doing well right now with the pension fund they have, one already generous and broad by any standards. To the players' credit, at least they have said they would accept outside arbitration, a notion the owners reject.

Often in athletic disputes, it is the fan who loses but in this one the owners and players are getting hurt also. The average player—earning \$22,500 a year—is losing about \$140 a game in salary, with the high paid swingers losing more. The owners stand to lose \$2.5 million if the strike goes through the weekend. But something else is lost, which may never be recovered: public enthusiasm for the sport. There is not that much left anyway—with sports like golf, tennis, basketball and football crowding in—but in pursuing their own interests, neither owners nor players seem to care about public enthusiasm. Apparently, they haven't heard the adage, even more apt now: Be foolish in a strike and you sometimes strike out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Hussein's Peace Plan

At the very lowest level, any attempt to break the Middle East logjam is better than none. But the king's proposals are more immediately realistic in their recognition that the Arabs cannot simply stand pat forever on the positions they adopted in the immediate aftermath of the 1967 war.

President Sadat, who before now has shown courage and realism over the approach to a settlement with Israel, would do better, instead of seeking by demagoguery to redeem his credit with the Palestinians, to recognize that Hussein and his plan need encouragement, not ostracism. By the same token it is in Israel's real long-term interests

not to reject this small opening but to try to follow it up with great-power contacts.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

French Referendum

In spite of all that has been said in Paris, the French referendum still looks as if it will be a popularity poll for President Pompidou and not a decision about Europe. Domestic issues are plentiful enough to make it difficult, if not impossible, to measure French opinion on the narrow issue of Europe. A high rate of abstention would not reveal much about Europe, but a good deal about Pompidou's future, and that of some of his ministers.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

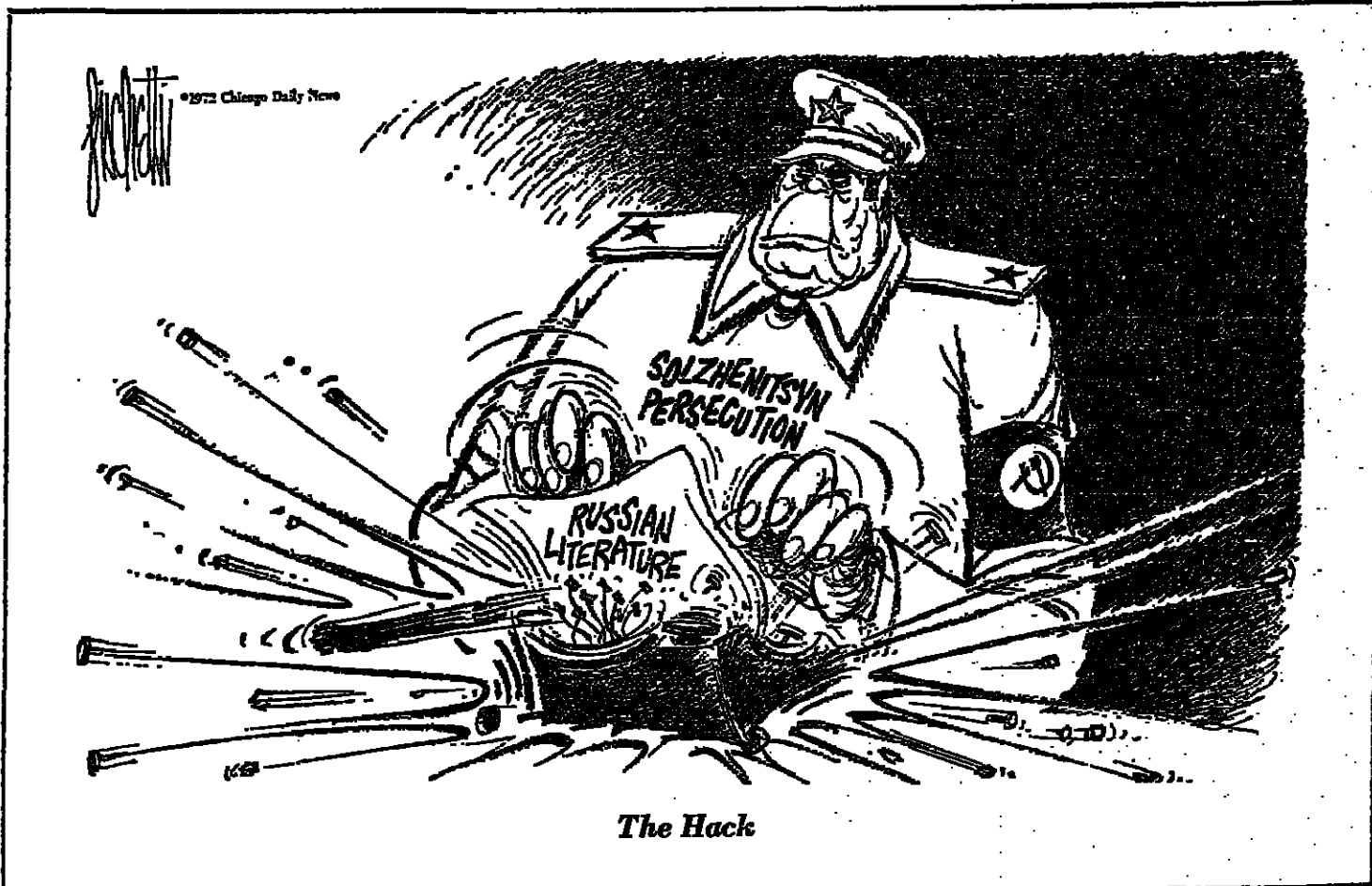
April 10, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate today confirmed Theodore Roosevelt's appointment as the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt was in Washington today and discussed his new duties with Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary McAdoo. At the conclusion of the conference, these officials issued a statement saying that Mr. Roosevelt proposed to ment saying that Mr. Roosevelt proposed to do his best to carry out Sen. Long's policy in all naval matters.

Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1922

NEW YORK—Diners at the annual Jefferson Day banquet at the Hotel Commodore last night heard a letter from James M. Cox, Democratic Presidential candidate at the last election in which he bitterly attacked the Harding administration. He blamed the Republicans for everything which is wrong with the world, saying the U.S. cannot prosper with a hermit-like policy. This is taken to mean that he will again campaign in 1924.



Removing an Old Blemish

By C. L. Sulzberger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Quiet negotiations between the United States and Panama have now advanced to the point where it is hoped a new agreement governing the famous Atlantic-Pacific Canal—and possibly even the right to construct another inter-oceanic channel—can be reached before the end of this year. Using a period of tranquility in relationships between the two countries, diplomatic representatives appear to see light at the end of a murky tunnel.

The basic accord still governing the canal dates from 1903 after Teddy Roosevelt's unashamedly crude manipulations carved Panama from Colombia. Although the original understanding was modified three times, the changes were relatively insignificant. The United States still pays Panama only \$1,230,000 a year for the

waterway itself, although Americans living and working in the Canal Zone spend almost a hundred times that much annually.

What irks the Panamanians most is the unarguable fact that, through superiority in the zone, Washington continues to practice the imperialism it officially eschews. Moreover, had tentative new agreements been ratified in 1964, as first foreseen, Panama would today be receiving something like \$25 million yearly in shipping tolls alone. The draft treaties were to regulate the existing cut, another sea-level canal and mutual defense.

Two basic issues have flared since Panama began to feel its rights were being ignored in this new anti-colonial age. These are continued existence of the zone, which clearly infringes on Panamanian sovereignty, and the fact

that tolls have never been increased. In recent years, moreover, it has become evident that the vital necessity of the present canal is self-liquidating because it is too narrow for existing ship designs and too vulnerable to attack.

Contemporary large cargo vessels and modern U.S. aircraft carriers can no longer traverse it. Moreover, the system of locks adjusting the difference in water level between the Atlantic and Pacific makes the canal an easy target in an age of nuclear-tipped missiles. For both peace-time and emergency wartime reasons it is desirable to construct a new and lockless link between the two oceans which can handle the increased volume of mail-ship traffic and is also less vulnerable to possible destruction.

In 1970, Washington proposed a

joint U.S.-Panama "unified canal system" to continue operating the existing waterway and to excavate another sea-level cut. Other surveys have studied the feasibility of different routes in the East Panamanian province of Darien or just across the frontier in Colombia.

Intermittent negotiations then ran into impasses despite Washington's indication that it was prepared to cede substantial territory from the zone and accept new legal jurisdictional rules in what remained plus additional commercial concessions. The United States, however, wishes to insure its right to defend and operate the existing canal and to decide whether this should be enlarged or a new sea-level cut should be excavated.

Phrase May Go

To erase the "colonialist" image which has been attached to the United States, there has been agreement in principle to slide from any future treaty a phrase giving the United States the right to behave in the zone in a sovereign manner for a period defined as "in perpetuity." An argument continues over the time period during which Washington would retain military rights of defense and more limited administrative rights.

In March, the latest series of talks, which had been taking place in Washington, appeared deadlocked. However, U.S. negotiators were sent to Panama and there appears to be confidence that a new understanding can be reached within a few months.

It is of major importance that this be done at a time when U.S.-Panamanian relationships are not marred by public agitation as in January, 1964. A series of anti-American riots then produced a break of several weeks in diplomatic relations.

Washington wants a new deal and a chance to remove the blemish on its posture of anti-imperialism; but it doesn't want to seem to be doing so under pressure. Panama, on the other hand, wants more money, more legal rights, more territorial jurisdiction and, above all, no more of the humiliating implication that part of its territory can perpetually be ruled by a foreign power. An end to this archaism is in sight.

FHA Scandal Is Laid to Big Government

By W. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—We are much occupied by the "New Rot," of which there are widespread indications as scandal and inchoate scandal reach our ears. Anything said about this corruption that reaches beyond the platitudinous observation that human beings are weak and greedy should be welcome. My own contribution to the discussion is that government is too big and too greedy.

Considering the most eye-catching of the recent scandals, involving the Federal Housing Administration.

Here's how it works. You find a house for sale for \$3,000. Typically it is an abandoned old row house. You invest \$500 in "cosmetic repairs." You put it on the market for \$9,000. Along comes a poor buyer, without a penny in his name, so you put him in touch with the local representative of the FHA, who agrees to give him a loan for the full \$9,000. The buyer moves in, turns on the stove and finds it doesn't work. The leaks coming down are because the roof is caving in. The third time he goes up the staircase, his leg penetrates the wood on the third step. He rounds up his family and gets the hell out of his new house.

Is It Illegal?

At the end of the month, the mortgage payment having been defaulted on, you get in touch with the FHA and demand the \$9,000 that have been guaranteed. The FHA puts up the money, and you have yourself a profit of \$8,500 courtesy of the taxpayers. Is it illegal? Not exactly. Is it delinquent? The FHA should have known the furnace did not work and the roof was falling in, and very probably did know it, as the grand juries are ascertaining. Meanwhile, if you want a cheap house and don't mind about things like heat, roofs or staircases, call George Romney. He has 244,000 of them.

Now here is a comment on the situation from The New York Times's John Herbers. "It has become more and more evident in recent months that housing subsidy laws enacted in the 1940s in the name of helping the poor or, in fact, designed to enrich the lenders, the builders, the real-estate dealers and other interests." No, Mr. Herbers, the laws were not designed to enrich the lenders, the builders, the real-estate dealers—they ended up helping the lenders, the builders and the real-estate dealers. People have been observing this phenomenon, which now scares Herbers, with the facts of revelation, for approximately 30 years.

Prof. Milton Friedman will give you a speech on the subject, of any duration, any time. He'll say that Social Security ends up helping the better off, rather than the worse off; minimum wages that handicap, rather than help the poor; about the farm subsidies, which insure mostly to the benefit of the richer farmers; about medical benefits, which have increased medical costs about 100 percent, without increasing the number of doctors or nurses; about educational benefits, which have diminished the quality of education; and now the various public housing programs, which play into the hands of the lenders, the builders, the real-estate dealers.

Help or Hurt

Prof. Friedman believes it is a myth that the government can substantially help the cities, but that it is historical fact that the government has substantially hurt the cities.

He points out not only that under John V. Lindsay in New York services are worse and the cost of them has doubled. That isn't all there is to it—the higher tax, and the lowered benefits. The higher the tax, the less that is made available to the individual to spend in his own way. So that not only is a hunk of money being spent improvidently by the city, it is being wrested away from those who, if they had it to spend for themselves, would damn well see to it that the furnaces work, and the roof didn't leak.

Even so, as the information piles on, there are those who want the government to increase its functions rather than diminish them. It is government greed, every bit as much as human greed, that brings home the consequences of corruption.

Uniquack on the Election

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The other day when the election returns came in from Wisconsin, and the ballplayers went on strike, and the war flamed up again in Vietnam, and meat prices jumped over the moon, we turned in despair to our old electronic truth detector, Uniquack, for guidance.

Q: You haven't been detecting much truth or decontaminating much political pollution lately, machine, but how's life anyway?

Uniquack: Life's just about right. If it were any better, we couldn't handle it, and if it were any worse, we couldn't bear it.

Q—So you're satisfied with the way things are going.

A—Not at all. Everything seems to confirm my judgment that the human race is nuts, particularly in election years.

Q—What's the matter with the Democrats?

A—They can't stand democracy. Without the old political bosses, they don't know what to do. In smoky rooms, they could pick candidates, but in television studios they pick fights.

Q—Are you questioning the value of publicity, machine?

A—Not only too much publicity but too much primary democracy. The Democrats are underdeveloped and overexposed. By letting everybody choose their candidates, including the Republicans in Wisconsin, they've lost the power of decision. By widening the franchise, they've narrowed their choices.

Q—For example?

A—A party that could run Associate Justice Byron White for President, or an all-college ticket like Kingman Brewster of Yale and Terry Sanford of Duke, but offers the country instead characters like Sam Yorty, Vance Hartke and George Wallace is bound to be in trouble. If it can't organize itself, how can it govern the country?

Q—I'm asking the questions, machine, and please stick to reality. What ever happened to Ed Muskie?

A—The trouble with Ed is that he knows problems are complicated. This is useful in a President but disastrous in a candidate. George Wallace is the best campaigner in the field because he has no doubts. Big Ed talks philosophy, but George talks about the price of beef, and taxes, and buses.

Q—But Muskie had all those endorsements from all these fancy governors and senators, didn't he?

A—That's where he went wrong. He confused publicity with power. He began reading his clippings, and fussing at the press, and fighting on too many fronts at the same time.

Q—So he's finished?

A—Not at all. No man who defends his wife in public is ever finished in this country. What

this country needs is a President with a bad temper who can cry. It's the cool, pragmatic cats who are killing us in the slums and Vietnam.

Q—But he's in second place, isn't he?

A—That's precisely his advantage. He's everybody's second choice. In such conventions, it's usually the No. 3 compromise who wins.

Q—What about McGovern and Humphrey?

A—McGovern is not well enough known and Hubert is too well known. McGovern is strong with the anti-war young, and the farmers and the intellectuals, but he's too far left for George Meany. Hubert has the leaders of labor, but they are a little short on followers.

Q—So the President will be re-elected?

A—Probably but not sure. It depends on the "feel" of things in November. If the trends of the economy and the war are up and out after Labor Day, he's a cinch. But if he's stuck with high prices, high unemployment, Gen. Thieu and an ugly, endless war, he could be in trouble.

Q—You've always worried me, machine. I come to you for the facts, but are you a computer or a Democrat?

A—I'm a computer with a bias for the future. You're asking me about the election. You humans think the election is a judgment on the past, but actually it's a bet on the next four years. The question is not what's going but what's coming—what men and what problems.

Matter of Fact

Q—You're preaching, machine. Can't you stick to the facts?

A—The facts are that the President has caught the drift of events abroad but not at home. He has dealt with China and Russia, but he would rather win the war than unite the country. He anticipates the future abroad, but trifles with it at home.

Q—Can you be specific, machine?

A—He has been late on Vietnam, late on controlling prices and wages, late on the monetary crisis, late on unemployment and the problems of the cities and the young.

Q—But better late than never?

A—Sure, and so were the Democrats, but the question is still with the future, and who can deal best with the coming age.

Q—You are getting a little rusty, machine. I ask you for answers, and you only give me questions.

Letters

Mideast Peace

Egyptian government spokesman Tasheem M. Bashir writes in "A Time to Make Peace," (IHT, March 31). "If there is to be a war, it will mean that Egypt is pushed into it, after sparing no effort for five years to achieve peace."

What of the simple gesture of sitting down at a table with your adversaries? Would Mr. Bashir also conclude that to face his foe? He also writes of Israel's arrogance. Is there a higher level of arrogance than that of disavowing your neighbor's very existence?

Perhaps "A Time to Make Peace" would better begin with factual exposition—this especially from a nation no less considered than the seat of civilization itself.

RICHARD L. LIBOFF, Brussels.

Protest Insurance

Now that I am here in the "boondocks," I haven't been able to secure a recent issue of the IHT. Nonetheless, I am sure you have printed at least a few offensive articles since I last read your paper. This letter is in protest of those articles.

A. MARSHALL BELL, Machio, Madeira.

U.S. Farmers

Several glaring inaccuracies in the lead editorial (IHT, March 31) on "Farmers and the Assembly Line" not only call into question the thesis of the editorial but also render a disservice to the public by giving a false

image of American agriculture. Contrary to the impression given in the editorial, family farms are vastly in the majority, and they produce the great bulk of our farm products. The units that are either large-scale, or factory-type, or corporate in legal form, or integrated in their structure are relatively few in number and produce the minority of our food, feed and fiber. They are generally highly specialized, concentrated in relatively few commodities, and found chiefly in few regions.

For example, less than 1 percent of American farms are incorporated. They operate about 7 percent of the land in farms and produce about 9 percent of the output. And most of these are family corporations, indistinguishable from family farms in all attributes except their legal status.

With this preponderance of family farms the United States is supplied with food with an expenditure of something less than 17 percent of personal income. The editorial inaccurately states that farmers can adjust output more easily than manufacturers. The fact is that farmers are much less able to adjust output because the bulk of the output is by individual family farms. Moreover, the costs of production are fixed to a large extent in the form of land, family labor, livestock and machinery. A family farm thus cannot cut production costs with reduced output as can a factory which reduces hours of employment. Therefore, a family farm's only recourse for maintenance of income is maximum production.

which is the reason for government programs to reduce acreage to avoid build-up of surpluses by offering farmers an alternative means of maintaining income.

THOMAS E. STREET, Agricultural Attaché, U.S. Embassy, Paris.

More Absinthe

There is indeed something missing besides absinthe with the "Suisseuse" one of your readers (IHT, April 6) deplores not to see anymore these days.

Here is the way it should be mixed:

Half white of egg, one glass of sweetened anis (Fernet-Branca) and the juice of one-half lemon—all of it in the shaker. And then a squirt of soda water in the tall glass.

JEAN-JACQUES MEIER, Neuchâtel.

Privileges, Curbs

Ambiguities Face Whites in Africa

By William Borders

AGOS, Nigeria (NYT)—Late one night during the tense period that followed the civil war, a tough-looking soldier tilted a British doctor at an my roadblock to check his identification papers. As the doctor fumbled for his wallet, the soldier tilted the barrel of his rifle into the car window.

The doctor, his sudden feeling the better of his discretion, said sharply, "Don't point at gun at me!" The soldier, so reacting automatically, turned the gun down, grinning shyly in quite a pleasant tone, replied: "Sorry, master."

The incident, which could have occurred almost anywhere in the 100 miles between Lagos and Asaba, illustrates the curious ambiguity of the white man's role in independent black Africa.

In the decade since most of the continent became independent, whites have had to adjust to the fact that the power of the state, the rifle at the roadblock, the black hands all the new governments are proud, and some are being overtly anti-white—can violently so.

And yet the white man's position is often a privileged one still. Independence has brought a seismic change in the lives of the white man.

The memories of racial murder, are particularly strong in Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, where a thoughtful young white man confided sadly: "Maybe the time has come when we simply cannot live in black Africa anymore."

For others there is little evident change, and the Ivory Club in Lagos, like its comfortable counterparts in most black African capitals, is still a haven for white housewives who while away sticky afternoons complaining about the servants, just as they did when Nigeria was a British colony.

Non-Africans

The 36 black-governed countries have perhaps a million non-African residents, most of them Europeans (a term used here to include white Americans). They range from the business expatriates of London, to the missionaries in the swamps and deserts, but most of them are routinely called "master" (or "patron" in French, which means the same thing).

The term "master" is used not only to address but simply as a synonym for "white man," as in the message, "A master came by to see you but you were not home."

The British, who taught the Africans to call their master in the first place, often maintain that its meaning has been modified, especially since independence. But in almost every country having a white face still lingers.

In Nairobi a black bank teller leans over the shoulders of our black customers to solicitously ask a white man, who is fifth in line, what he needs, at the Dakar airport, or down by the docks in Freeport, a white man is more easily able to breeze past the guards without the proper papers than a black would be. According to some black Americans, the difference is one of race, not nationality.

Confronted with such impressions, an intensely nationalistic student in Sierra Leone stared into his beer for a moment and then replied that those who still say "master" and act as if they mean it are only remembering colonial days, and that their attitude will die with them.

Nonetheless, children much younger than independence often move off the sidewalk to let a white man pass. It is common knowledge that a used car advertised as "European-owned" will bring the highest price.

Obstacles

Whatever popular attitudes may be, the black governments have put many legal obstacles in the European's path. It is extremely difficult for a white man to get title to real property in a Kinshasa or Lagos; black Africa's constitutions restrict citizenship—a prerequisite to owning land—to "Negroes or persons of Negro descent."

Most of the independent governments are also trying to reduce their dependence on the foreign businessman. Asians are being roughly forced out of Zanzibar. A typical decree recently published in Nigeria sets a deadline for black control of a whole range of business.

Yet some white communities—"expatriates" as they call themselves—are increasing rapidly, drawn to Lagos by its oil boom or to Addis by its emergence as French-speaking West Africa's commercial center.

Even in what used to be the Congo the flow has been reversed and 50,000 Belgians have come back; that is only half as many as there were 15 years ago, but only a few thousand had stayed during the post-independence terror.

"They shouldn't have left—

Perplexing

Black Africans are often perplexed by the whites—about why, for example, he likes boasting, which they assign to poor fishermen, or why he walks when he can afford a car—but they rarely hate him.

West Africa, which the English colonials used to call "the white man's grave," has a climate that is brutally inhospitable to whites, who never came here in great numbers. Even under colonial administration there was never a government of white settlers or settled descendants who thought of this land as home, the way Prime Minister Ian Smith and his supporters regard Rhodesia.

East Africa, on the other hand, began attracting a flood of white settlers a hundred years ago, when the opening of the Suez Canal made travel convenient.

Whites are still prominent in such former British colonies as Kenya and Zambia, and no less a nationalist than Tanzania's President Julius K. Nyerere has white advisers near the highest level, which would be quite unusual in the English-speaking parts of West Africa.

The French-speaking states follow a third course: France is still actively supporting several of them and making the major decisions in most of the rest. Frenchmen are everywhere in evidence in these states, even in government offices.

"The French have paid the piper and make damn sure he keeps playing their tune," explained Richard West, a British journalist who has written a book on Africa's whites.

Social changes have accompanied the political and economic transformation of the independent countries. In both the English-speaking and French-speaking parts of black Africa the number of white women married to blacks has been increasing. Such marriages far outnumber those of white men and black women, perhaps because white men are more likely to take their wives to their home countries or because African society is such that it is more difficult for women to meet foreigners.

In a country like Nigeria, where there is relatively little racial feeling, mixed couples can have their own problems. But even here tribal traditions and family pressures sometimes force a man who has a white wife to take a black wife as well—and the second marriage can be the undoing of the first.

What is the white man's future in black Africa? The black man might reply: "It depends on you."



SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN—Frightened Vietnamese children holding their ears in effort to muffle sound of Communist rockets during attack on Lai Khe base Friday. They were waiting to be evacuated by U.S. helicopter.

Attack Regarded as an Invasion

Hanoi's Drive Arouses Patriotism in the South

By Fox Butterfield

DONG HA, South Vietnam (NYT)—North Vietnam's attack on Quang Tri Province with tens of thousands of infantrymen appears to be angering many people in this devastated region and stirring feelings of patriotism among them.

The South Vietnamese, 100,000 of whom have fled their homes, are angry because they believe that the attacks constitute an outright invasion, not a part of the long conflict between South and North Vietnam for control of the country.

"Why do they send these boys to attack us?" asked a farmer as he looked at the bodies of eight North Vietnamese soldiers who had tried to cut across a highway running through his village, five miles south of Quang Tri city.

The dead North Vietnamese, who appeared to be about 15 or 16 years old, had crossed into South Vietnam through the Demilitarized Zone, a captured command said. They were killed by the local militia, which stood and fought the once feared enemy regulars without benefit of air or artillery support.

When the battle finished, there were 16 North Vietnamese bodies scattered around the village and only one wounded government militiaman. The militiaman, known as the Regional and

Popular Forces, were openly jubilant.

"We got them, we got them," they yelled. "We will teach them not to attack our homes," shouted a young soldier.

Officials Puzzled

U.S. officials here, who have tried unsuccessfully for years to create a sense of South Vietnamese nationhood, say they are astonished at such resistance but they hope it is a sign of unity against the North Vietnamese.

By contrast, many of the Communist attacks during the Tet offensive of 1968 were carried out by local Viet Cong—South Vietnamese—who were easily able to infiltrate into the cities and around government troops. The Regional and Popular Forces were largely ineffective then, and the Communists had major bases in South Vietnam.

Last week, however, all the enemy's main attacks were launched by largely North Vietnamese units from border regions outside South Vietnam: on Quang Tri from North Vietnam, on Kontum from Laos and on Binh Long from Cambodia.

There are some other signs of the people's support for the fight against the North Vietnamese, but U.S. and South Vietnamese officials say they are not sure how deep they run.

In Hue, for example, the ancient imperial capital 50 miles south of the buffer zone and a traditionally anti-government center, the opposition Buddhists and left-wing university students have joined with Roman Catholics and government workers in a volunteer effort to aid the refugees flowing down from Quang Tri.

'The Question Is'

"There really is no precedent for this sort of thing but it does create an opportunity for the Saigon government," a U.S. adviser in Hue said. "The question is, 'Will the government be able to do anything about it?'"

In an apparent effort to make use of the current anti-North Vietnamese feeling, the official Vietnam Press said the formation of a "front support movement" to raise money, food and clothing for the refugees and wounded soldiers.

The South Vietnamese Army's response to the attacks has varied from unit to unit. The Third Infantry Division, which was stationed at artillery bases just below the Demilitarized Zone, abandoned them during the first enemy attacks and behaved very badly according to refugees, government officers and U.S. advisers on the spot.

"Let's face it, the Third Divi-

sion was routed," a U.S. officer in Dong Ha said. "It was nothing but a mad rush to the rear once the North Vietnamese started shelling them. Thousands of them came running through here those first days as fast as they could."

But the officer continued, the battalion of South Vietnamese marines and the squadron of tanks that were rushed up to Dong Ha held the town and stopped the North Vietnamese despite the heaviest enemy bombardment of the war. Almost every building in the town bears scars of the enemy barrages.

The South Vietnamese tanks, American M-48s, were turned over to the government troops late last year and the tank squadron was still undergoing training when it got a call to rush to Dong Ha.

"They were magnificent," said an American adviser who was wounded in the fighting here. "They knocked out six enemy tanks coming down the road and we could hear on the North Vietnamese tanks' radios that they were screaming about us. They hadn't expected us to be there."

The South Vietnamese Air Force has also performed bravely, according to soldiers at the front, despite taking heavy losses from intensive enemy anti-aircraft fire and surface-to-air missiles.

Alger Hiss 4 Decades Later—Serene and Philosophical

By Robert J. Donovan

NEW YORK—"We were all premature Ralph Naders. We were all premature anti-Fascists. "Rexford Tugwell, one of the original New Dealers, said, "We will roll up our sleeves and make America over." That really expressed the moral commitment we felt."

So said Alger Hiss the other day in reminiscing about the time 39 years ago when he and many other bright young lawyers went to Washington to work for Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

Mr. Hiss's ill-starred career embraced the entire Roosevelt period, and he is writing a book about the New Deal, which will be published by Harper and Row.

Having an active interest in the period myself, I called Mr. Hiss and asked if he would talk with me about the themes of his book. The 67-year-old salesman for Davison-Biuth, printers, suggested we have lunch nearby at a Greenwich Village restaurant.

Serene Appearance

Despite the abrasions of the perjury case, in which he was convicted for falsely denying that he had passed secret government documents to the late Whittaker Chambers for delivery to a Soviet agent, and despite his three years and eight months in prison, Mr. Hiss appeared serene and in good health.

Though somewhat thinner, more angular and partly bald, he retains a trace of boyishness in a smooth face with high cheekbones and deep-set gray-blue eyes.

"I am trying," he said about the book, "to describe what young people of my age went through in the New Deal as a way of saving the country. What Tugwell said about rolling up our sleeves and making America over

is the way we young New Dealers felt."

"I am an unreconstructed New Dealer. I have never lost faith in it. Many of its lessons are valid today. For one thing, we certainly are in a state of crisis and near collapse, which was true then, too. Also, the younger generation is again filled with idealism and hope, and morality is no longer a dirty word as in the pragmatic sixties."

Renewed Interest

As instances of the renewed interest in the New Deal days, he mentioned the revival of Clifford Odets, who wrote plays of social protest in the 1930s, and the popularity of the movie "Bonnie and Clyde," with its scenes of rural poverty in the depression.

"We thought these people had grievances," he said, alluding to some of the farm people portrayed in the movie. "We understood why they felt violent and that the way to remove their violence was to help them, not stick them in jail."

After graduating from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and Harvard Law School, Mr. Hiss was secretary to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes before practicing law in Boston and New York. In the springtime of the New Deal, in 1933, he became assistant general counsel in the Department of Agriculture and eventually wound up in the State Department.

In 1947, two years after Mr. Roosevelt's death, he resigned to become president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The following year he got entangled in the hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee as it delved into the question of Communist espionage in America. He protested his innocence then, and still considers



Alger Hiss

himself a scapegoat of reactionaries trying to discredit the New Deal.

Pension Fight

Because of his conviction, he had been denied a government pension, but recently a federal court held that he is entitled to it. If not set aside by the Supreme Court, the ruling will enable Mr. Hiss to collect about \$5,000 in back pensions and a monthly annuity of \$60.

He works as a printing salesman "to keep body and soul together," he smiled—as Dorothy Parker once said, to keep body and soul apart. He also writes books and lectures in the United States and Europe.

What did the New Deal accomplish? The question seemed to astonish Mr. Hiss. "Why the entire welfare state," he said. "Social Security hasn't improved much since. The agricultural program is almost identical with what we set up, though when I read about the payments to Sen. [James O.]

Eastland, it is clear that some of it is too excessive. It should be scaled down according to the need."

Welfare Structure

"The New Deal set up the entire welfare structure, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the whole concept of federal relief. Lyndon Johnson, as an old New Dealer, extended the New Deal when he became President. He was almost a Daniel-come-to-judgment. If it were not for Vietnam, I think he would have extended it still further."

"All of us in the New Deal had a deep sense of American history. We saw it as a pendulum swinging between the Populist urge and the concentration of business operations. One of our bibles was 'The American Corporation,' by Adolf A. Berle and Gardiner Means. Berle, by the way, graduated from Harvard at 18. That is a terrible thing to happen to anybody. The book demonstrated the concentration of business in America in terms of gross size. It held that the 500 top corporations controlled the bulk of American resources."

Mr. Hiss conceded that by the late thirties the New Deal had not solved the unemployment problem, but rather had the problem taken off its hands by the war. But he was sure that a way would have been found out of the economic dilemma.

Something Greater

"What the New Deal did do was something even greater, which was not our original objective because we were oriented to the pressing domestic problems," he said. "That something greater was that, through the New Deal, America was redirected for the role it played in defeating Nazism."

"We achieved labor unity and solidarity. We achieved the re-

organization of American industry for efficiency. Remember what happened to England and France. They were unable to rally their forces in the depression, so they could not meet the German attack when it came. France collapsed. Without us, England could not have survived. So without the New Deal I would not think Hitler could have been defeated."

"True, Churchill came along and rallied the British people, but by then it would have been too late if it had not been for the American arsenal of democracy. Many of the ideals of the New Deal found expression in the Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations."

"Roosevelt, without changing strides, moved from the role of a great domestic leader to a great world leader. It was only because of the principles and policies that he espoused."

Postwar Expansionism

Because, Mr. Hiss said, of the postwar expansionism fostered by U.S. industry and the U.S. military, he doubted that Mr. Roosevelt could have stopped the cold war. But Mr. Hiss believes he would have moderated it as well as the excesses of the McCarthy era.

"I see the McCarthy era," he said, "as primarily a counter-attack against the New Deal and New Deal ideology. Being identified with both the New Deal and the United Nations, which had come under my province in the State Department, I was a fair target."

When the luncheon check came, I thought I should pay it, but Mr. Hiss insisted we divide it. "That is a principle I have followed scrupulously since the New Deal," he explained. "When I was in Washington the rule was that when government officials were taken to lunch the bill was to be paid 50-50."

© Los Angeles Times

Red Offensive May Undercut Nixon at Polls

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Until a week ago, it would have been the most natural thing in the world for President Nixon to go to Fort Campbell, Ky., Thursday to welcome home the 101st Airborne Division and to thank them for staying the course in Vietnam while he gradually turned the fighting over to the South Vietnamese.

But Mr. Nixon found himself in Philadelphia addressing Roman Catholic educators and one of the reasons for the change in schedule was the conclusion by the White House that a testimonial to the effectiveness of the Vietnamization program might now seem oddly inappropriate.

The North Vietnamese attacks have changed not only the President's plans but also the mood of the capital. Until a few days ago, political Washington assumed that Mr. Nixon had positioned himself well for re-election, and its attention was riveted on the apparent inability of the Democrats to organize an effective opposition.

But the enemy assaults have changed all that, reminding the confident prognosticators how fragile some of Mr. Nixon's strategies really are and how heavily he depends for survival on forces that, in varying degrees, lie outside his control.

Majesty of Office

Much has been written since the Johnson era about the majesty of the Presidency, its capacity to exist in splendid isolation while controlling not only the policy-making process but the media as well. But as of now Mr. Nixon could probably write volumes on its limitations.

Despite a two-year effort to "sign" the courts and the country that he opposed school busing, for example, he could not prevent district judges in Denver, Indianapolis, Richmond and Detroit from ordering widespread transportation to end desegregation.

Despite a devaluation of the dollar and the imposition of wage and price controls, he found that he could not singlehandedly stem the tides of international economics or change the rhythm of supply and demand for cattle and hogs.

And despite a long lull in the fighting, dramatically diminished casualties and frequent public declarations that Vietnamization would succeed, he found he could not control the wishes of the political leaders and military strategists of North Vietnam.

In strictly political terms, however, the new round of fighting in Vietnam presents him with a different and more delicate challenge than the crises at home. It cannot, his advisers concede, be finished.

Confronted with court decisions mandating busing, Mr. Nixon could and did propose legislation to stop it, establishing thereby a visible and saleable position on the issue. Faced with rising food prices, he may still impose sanctions on the farmers, and, while this would anger the farmers, it would probably command the sympathy of housewives.

No Maneuverability

But in Vietnam his room for manipulation and management is smaller and his mandate less clear. As his associates privately concede, the remoteness of the enemy, the weariness of the American people and (ironically) the momentum of his own disengagement policy have conspired to limit his maneuverability.

Not surprisingly, therefore, the Washington Special Action Group—Henry Kissinger's WASAG—deliberated last week not about extreme possibilities but about ways of preserving Vietnamization by the tools left to preserve it—namely, American airpower—and the debate revolved around questions of how big the raids ought to be and how deep they ought to go.

Yet what worries the Republicans is that even the defense of an established policy by conventional means carries political risk.

The interesting thing about Mr. Nixon's predicament is that it has not taken him fully by surprise, even though he received different estimates on when the enemy would attack and is still receiving widely different estimates of how many he would kill before his Moscow trip. He forced him into a more generous settlement in Paris, to drive him from office on why they are attacking.

Back in the early days before and after his inauguration, Mr. Nixon conducted a private debate between his natural inclination to resist Communist expansion at every turn and his political soundings which told him to disengage. His solution was to quit the war at a pace that would honor inherited commitments and his own instincts, yet all along he knew that such a course would demand energy on the part of the South Vietnamese, patience on the part of the public and caution on the part of the enemy.

It would, in short, require the

purchase of increments of time to see him through election day. And what troubles the White House now is that the North Vietnamese may have determined to stop the clock.

If this reasoning is accurate, and if Hanoi is successful in keeping the war on page one for months to come, the campaign may yield an interesting and (to Republicans) discouraging symmetry.

For Mr. Nixon may find himself campaigning in the fall not as the bold voyager to Peking and Moscow, or as the architect of world stability—a role he would very much like to play—but as the defender of the same commitment that unhinged the Democrats four years ago.

Why Nixon Is Silent On Vietnam

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT)—President Nixon has so far maintained silence on the stepped-up fighting in Vietnam to avoid creating a crisis atmosphere and to keep alive all diplomatic options, including his plan to visit Moscow next month, according to administration officials.

They said that Mr. Nixon had told his principal aides that he does not want to let Hanoi's major offensive against South Vietnam ruin the prospects for what he believes could be a productive meeting with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, and other officials in Moscow.

With this desire to proceed with the Soviet trip, Mr. Nixon has coupled a determination to inform the world about the significant changes of the up-to-date artillery tanks and anti-aircraft missiles supplied by the Russians to the North Vietnamese.

Since any discussion of such Soviet aid unavoidably would cast a shadow over Soviet-American relations, an official said, Mr. Nixon has let the State and Defense Departments do most of the talking for the administration.

Aides also suggested privately that the President had chosen not to speak out publicly because of a desire to avoid inflaming the political atmosphere at home. Foremost in his mind is the crisis psychology that spread in the United States in 1969 during the so-called Tet offensive and contributed to President Johnson's decision not to run for re-election.

Moreover, one official said, Mr. Nixon before speaking wants to let the situation in Vietnam become clear—specifically to see how the South Vietnamese Army fares against the enemy in coming days.

Indicating his desire to appear unruffled, Mr. Nixon last week went to Philadelphia to deliver a speech on education and then went directly to the Florida White House at Key Biscayne for the weekend.

Henry A. Kissinger, his adviser for national security, who accompanied him to Florida, was due back in Washington for a meeting Monday of the Washington Special Action Group. The group, made up of representatives from the State, Defense, Intelligence Agency and other bodies, meets at times of international tension.

The administration's public posture has been carefully managed in the last week, with Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler conferring with Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, and Daniel Henkin, the chief Pentagon information official.

Mr. Laird, in his news conference, forcefully restated the administration's irritation with the large-scale Soviet military aid to North Vietnam. Early last week the State Department asserted that the North Vietnamese offensive would not have been possible without the Soviet artillery, tanks and missiles.

The stern tone of Mr. Laird's comments about the Russians led to increased speculation in Washington over the prospects for Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, due to begin on May 22, but both Mr. Ziegler and Mr. McCloskey, in separate news conferences, said that plans for the visit were proceeding.

Administration officials said privately that Mr. Nixon was counting on a "historic agreement" on limiting strategic arms to emerge from the Moscow trip as well as expecting important progress in expanding trade and cooperation in other fields.

Officials felt that Vietnam would not be a productive subject for the Moscow meeting, since discussions between the two countries have never succeeded in letting either side to agree to limiting aid to its Vietnamese ally.

Chemical New York Corporation

and Subsidiaries Including

Chemical Bank

Consolidated Statement of Condition
As of December 31, 1971

Assets

Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 3,420,476,000
Securities	1,990,103,000
Loans	6,699,016,000
Federal Funds Sold	45,470,000
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	178,971,000
Other Assets	290,472,000
Total	\$ 12,624,508,000

Liabilities

Deposits	\$ 10,527,935,000
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold	
Under Agreements to Repurchase	772,867,000
Acceptances Outstanding	182,541,000
Dividend Payable	9,617,000
Other Liabilities	207,426,000

Reserve

Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	123,146,000
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Capital

Capital Notes & Debentures	152,746,000
Stockholders' Equity	648,230,000
Total Capital	800,976,000
Total	\$ 12,624,508,000

Bank Advisory Committee

Henry Upham Harris	B. F. Few	Grant Keehn
Adrian M. Massie	Isaac B. Granger	C. W. Nichols, Jr.
Robert J. McKim	Charles H. Kellestadt	John L. Gibbons
Maurice T. Moore	Harold W. Comfort	

Frank K. Houston	N. Baxter Jackson
Honorary Director, Chemical Bank	Honorary Director, Chemical Bank

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last chg

Abell 4/15/72 3 91 91 91 +2

Abell 7/15/72 12 105 104 105 +3

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Foreign Bonds

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Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last chg

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Eurobonds

DM, French Franc Coupons Rise; French Bar Mart to Residents

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, April 9 (UPI)—The price of borrowing money in the international bond market is easing up.

The coupons on new issues in Deutsche marks and French francs moved up a half and a quarter point, respectively, last week.

Finland is offering 100 million M of 15-year bonds with an expected coupon of 7 percent. It improves with the 6 1/2 percent rate of the preceding issues.

The expected coupon on the 15-year bonds is 5 percent, and a conversion premium of between 10 to 12 percent is anticipated.

Feeders, the air conditioner manufacturer, is seeking \$30 million through a 20-year offering. Details about the envisioned conversion premium were not immediately available.

The only other issue on offer is \$15 million of 15-year bonds from Pennwalt Overseas, with an expected coupon of 8 percent.

Clearing Systems in News

About the only other news last week was made by the two Euro-bond clearing systems—Euroclear and Cede.

Starting this week, Euroclear said it will report the volume of transactions handled through its system—the first glimpse into what formerly was top secret material. Of course, the Euroclear figure is only part of the total and is somewhat distorted in that it includes delivery of new issues. Nevertheless, news that some of the secrecy shrouding the market is disappearing was greeted enthusiastically.

The figures, said James C. Chandler, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. vice-president in charge (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971-72
	April 2	March 26	April 1
Commodity Index...	114.9	114.8	110.1
Currency in circ...	\$80,598,000	\$80,175,000	\$80,428,000
*Total Loans...	\$36,215,000	\$36,823,000	\$36,313,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,747,000	2,652,000	2,940,000
Auto production...	146,888	146,888	146,888
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,524,000	9,528,000	9,573,000
Freight car loadings...	488,671	504,613	512,773
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr...	\$1,358,000	\$1,422,000	\$1,326,000
Business failures...	202	186	288

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	80,622,000	80,633,000	78,475,000
Unemployed	4,912,000	5,071,000	4,886,000
Industrial production	109.0	108.2	105.7
*Personal income...	\$896,900,000	\$882,000,000	\$882,400,000
*Money supply...	\$221,400,000	\$228,800,000	\$217,700,000
Consumer's Price Index...	123.3	123.2	119.4

	Jan.	Prior Month	1971
Contract Contracts	165	160	117
*Mfrs. Inventories	\$109,750,000	\$100,550,000	\$100,880,000
*Exports	\$4,228,700	\$3,558,000	\$3,733,300
*Imports	\$4,539,000	\$4,152,300	\$3,683,400

*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index based on 1967=100 and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and deposits and demand deposits reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The market is disappearing was greeted enthusiastically. The figures, said James C. Chandler, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. vice-president in charge (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Wall Street's Surge Is Good News to Nixon, But Voters Show Unease Over the Economy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI)—Several dramatic developments in the political and economic worlds last week must have struck chords of interest, concern and satisfaction with administration advisers as they contemplated their strategy for this year's presidential election.

The development was the outcome of the Democratic primary in Wisconsin, which political observers say was a clear reflection of the electorate's disenchantment with the current handling in Washington of certain economic problems. Without question, this must have been instructive to the Nixon camp.

Another highlight of the week was the resumed surge of the stock market—after its month of indecision. Many security analysts traced this rise to the improving tenor of various business, economic and international news.

The administration could take comfort from the market's resurgence and the underlying reasons as a vindication of its contention that the economy will continue to gain and provide the climate it wants this fall.

Meanwhile, two major reports issued at the end of the week provided mixed, but mildly encouraging, lines on the economic trend.

The unemployment rate swung upward again in March to 5.9 percent from 5.7, but the number of workers rose by 620,000 last month, the largest one-month gain since June, 1967. At the same time, the rise in the overall index of wholesale prices slowed markedly last month, gaining only 0.1 percent

after February's worrisome 0.9 percent bulge.

However, the important industrial commodities wholesale price index slowed its rise only to 0.3 percent from 0.4 percent in both January and February.

The powerful upward thrust of the market in vigorous trading propelled it to strong gains for the week in the leading stock averages, with some of the indicators reaching new peaks. The Dow Jones index was up almost 22 points to its top level in 35 months and not far from its historic high.

The market in vigorous trading propelled it to strong gains for the week in the leading stock averages, with some of the indicators reaching new peaks. The Dow Jones index was up almost 22 points to its top level in 35 months and not far from its historic high.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 9.—Increased investor optimism over the economy helped push prices higher last week on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market in stepped-up trading.

Prices in both markets finished mixed on Monday and then scored three sessions of consecutive advances. However, the gains were trimmed on Friday as prices declined.

The Friday decline was triggered by news from the Labor Department that the nation's unemployment rate rose to 5.9 percent in March from 5.7 percent in February. Most brokers said that the market took in stride the latest eruption of fighting in Vietnam.

The improved tone of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index which closed on Friday at 28.31, up 0.44 points from the previous week's close.

Turnover on the Amex climbed to 30,169,470 shares from 15,178,210 shares the previous week, which only had four trading days because of the Good Friday holiday. A total of 83 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded last week compared with 51 blocks the previous week.

The big gain on the Amex was Tokheim, which soared 2 1/8 points to 59 1/8. The company announced last week a 100 percent stock dividend and raised its cash dividend. The most actively traded stock was Teleprompter, which tacked on 2 5/8 to 36 1/2 on a turnover of 898,400 shares.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed at 141.56, a new high, and up 0.53 points for the week. On the Nasdaq, Envirotech lost 5 points after disclosing it was planning a secondary offering.

Most of the bank issues ended higher in active trading. The majority of insurance stocks also ended higher in moderate trading.

Pleasant as the market's performance was to administration sources, it was probably obscured by the strong showing of Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama in Wisconsin, as well as by the rather heavy Republican crossover vote in that Democratic primary.

The results were viewed by many political soothsayers as confirmation of their contention that economic issues will be the paramount factor in next November's voting and that there is a strong element of discontent and protest on the subject that Republican candidates will have to take into account.

The stock market registered a powerful advance last week, with advances outnumbering declines by a 2-to-1 ratio and all the leading averages up sharply, in segregated trading.

There were 1,189 issues on the New York Stock Exchange that closed higher for the week, against 588 that ended lower and 178 that showed no net change.

The market averages posted their best gains in four months. The Dow Jones industrial stock average jumped 21.50 points to 863.80, the highest level since May 15, 1969, when it reached 867.30. The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks rose 18.59 to 631.16; the Standard and Poor's 500-stock index climbed 2.42 to 109.82, a new high, and the Stock Exchange composite was up 1.40 to 61.08.

Volume on the Big Board for the week's five sessions aggregated (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter market... The high and low bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last prices. All quoted in dollars unless otherwise noted. The National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. are not actual transactions but are indicative of the market. Some securities could have been sold, but not at the retail market, mark-down or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

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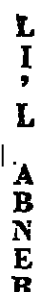
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PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who has to lead against a slam contract usually searches for a safe lead. This policy can give the declarer a valuable clue, and did on the diagrammed deal.

The slam prospects looked good to South when his partner raised to four spades over West's two-diamond overcall. It seemed unlikely that North held any diamond strength, so the hands could be expected to fit well. South therefore used Blackwood and bid the slam.

West led the heart six against six spades, and South was slightly disappointed when he saw the dummy. The heart queen instead of the diamond queen would have made the slam a certainty.

If West held the heart queen, the slam could be made without difficulty, but his lead made it almost certain that East held that card.

In this case West must have the spade ace and the minor-suit kings to justify his vulnerable overcall at the two-level.

South therefore could see one faint chance and played for it.

He assumed that West held exactly one spade and two hearts.


Declarer took the trick with the heart king, East playing the ten, and cashed the club ace. He continued with the club queen, ruffing when West covered with the king. His next moves were to lead to the diamond ace and discard a diamond on the club jack.

South ruffed his remaining club, cashed the heart ace, and ruffed dummy's last diamond. The position was then:

NORTH
 ♠ Q10
 ♥ J74
 ♦

WEST	EAST
♠ A	♠ 532
♥ —	♥ Q
♦ KJ97	♦ 8

♣ — SOUTH ♣ —
 ♠ KJ87
 ♥ 9
 ♦

 = —
 = —

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	R	I		F	I	L	A	S		C	R	I	A	S
H	A	R	P		R	E	I	D	O		R	O	J	I
I	D	O	I		A	M	A	I		A	M	O	S	E
N	I	N	A		M	A	N	O		Y	E	A	T	S
K	I	S	S	I	M	E	I	C		I	O	I		L
				T	A	D				T	I	E		N
O	R	I	B	I		C	A	I	E		I	N	C	A
V	I	O	L		C	A	M	O		S	O	D	A	N
E	M	O	S		I	N	O		I	D	A	G	R	E
				S	O	N	O		R		B	A	S	E

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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NEQUE

BOOKS

SOUTH TO A VERY OLD PLACE

By *Albert Murray*. McGraw-Hill. 230 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

UNTIL about a year ago, I used to ride the New Haven every afternoon from New Haven to Westport, and, especially in the summer months, the train would stop for innumerable reasons in one or another part of Harlem. At these times, while the other passengers pored over their newspapers or magazines, I would gaze out of the window and wonder whether we weren't being invited to inspect, at close hand, before going on to our lawns and swimming pools, the squalor of the tenements on either side of the

tracks. But then, when I looked down into the streets, it struck me that the picture was not so different from the almost carnival spirit reigned. Children ran, played ball, screamed with laughter, gasped with pleasure under an opened fire hydrant. Adults stood about in small, close-knit groups, and I could plainly make out, even through the dirty window, the stylized gestures of the raconteur, sketching the story.

On the way to my expensive and inconvenient isolation in the suburbs, I would feel a pang of nostalgia, because, as a boy growing up in Brooklyn, I had once known myself the feeling of such a street. It was a *neighborhood*, Mr. Murray resents the white assumption that the Negro (his word) was so simple or ignorant, until he was "enlightened"—that he didn't know he was miserable. If I'm so miserable, how come you're always imitating me? would be his answer. If he agrees with black militants that white liberals don't understand him, that's about the best he can do to get eye with them. Because he can't say that black militants don't understand him either. For the last 10 years, he's had the dubious privilege of listening to them tell him how he feels—based on nothing but ever saw for themselves, but something they read in

and today in New York City this seems to be something only black people and Puerto Ricans enjoy. For them, the street is a place where you can play, laugh, eat, dance, and drink. And when it comes you live—while for whites it is mainly a no man's land, a bleak and dangerous passageway to somewhere else. It always seemed to me, remote in my window with the dirt like an editorial scrawled across it, that those people down there were at home—in a city where nobody else was.

It is feelings like these that have made me two or three months late with this review of Albert Murray's "South to a Very Old Place." I hesitated because I mistrusted my sentiments: I wondered whether they weren't oversimplifications, the easy rationalizations of someone who didn't wish to face unpleasant

struts. But it wasn't just the streets in Harlem: The evidence was all around me. I'd heard Northern Norman Mailer on TV talking, not so much like a Southerner, but like a black—and I'd heard him say that the black part didn't call for an accent. I've heard ten thousand hairy kids in New York and other places talking black, even trying to strut—to walk and move black. I've heard them trying to think black and black, black, as if they felt that they had been deprived of some "primal" experience.

Now here's Albert Murray, who's been black for 55 years, formatting what I feel, confirming what I've said, saying that the majority of blacks have something most whites who write about them don't seem to have noticed. They have an instinctive

Talking Duke Ellington for his model, he has turned out a riffing, up-tempo stomp of a book. In "South to a Very Old Place," new insights streak like home truths, a solid pulsing of horns thrumming the blues. Murray, one of Murray's white mentors, said: The symbolic act is the dancing of an attitude. The Negro's true symbolism is not to be found in the black militants or the white sociologists in the black press, but in the stark and improbable affirmations of Lester Young, in the mammy-crooning of Johnny Hodges, in Louis Armstrong's triumphant "laments," in Duke's whole band wailing a stren song of "Be yourself, baby. Be dark and be different."

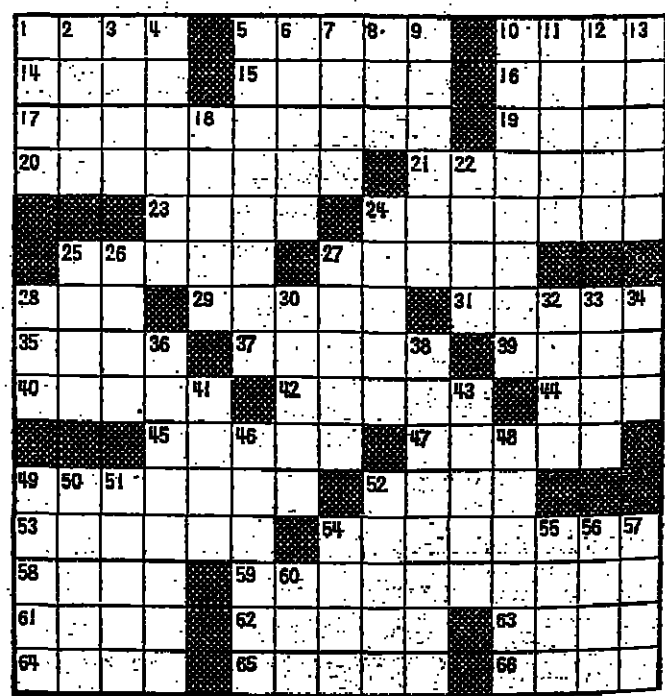
Mr. Murray says, don't dither up the floor. Stand back and watch, listen and learn. It's his Amen corner, not yours.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

<u>ACROSS</u>		52 Pierre's friend	18 Game-room
1 Certain	53 "Rome wasn't	22 Anthony	22 Continued
broroadcasters	built—	25 Discotheque	word
5 S.A. rodents	54 Restricted	26 Girl's name	27 "The fog —
10 Suffix with	58 Spare	on little . . .	30 Sip
young or mob	59 Start a	32 Reject	33 Annoys
14 Cruising	shake-up	34 Recent Prefix	36 Specialists
15 Make up for	61 Jewish month	of a sort	37 Area of France
lost time	62 Muggy	1 Esen's doll	43 Third
16 Ich	63 Miss Kett	46 Cupid's love	48 Teas
(I have): Gen.	of comics	49 Tushingham	and others
17 Shocking	64 Certain jets	50 Namesakes of	51 Corday's victim
19 Biblical prophet	65 Cornudum	Not turn —	54 Dotted with
20 Kipl of ode	66 Close	figures	55 This, in Madrid
21 Ephesus Wonder	<u>DOWN</u>	56 Early or	57 Native or
23 The Red	1 Fastener	58 Abner's radio	partner
24 Harass in a way	2 Spacetracs		
25 Heavy beams	3 Average		
27 Zoo attraction	4 Floor finisher		
28 Uncle of radio	5 Hypocrite		
29 Attack	6 Courtly		
31 Composer	7 Relative of a		
Ethelbert	gator		
33 Ragsdale	8 Indonesian		
37 De Valera	islands		
39 Dry	9 Dewey decimal,		
40 Part of a gross	for one		
42 Man from	10 Mess		
La Mancha	11 Florida port		
44 Ring decision	12 Town near		
Native Egyptians	again		
47 Rest Fr.			
49 Regret			



Nixon Watches Baseball Strike

U.S. Mediator Joins Talks

By Leonard Koppett
NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—President Nixon threw his weight behind efforts for a prompt settlement of the baseball strike, the federal mediator said today. The mediator, who is called Curtis Combs, director of the Federal Conciliation Service, and "expressed an interest in getting the strike settled and has offered our services to assist the parties," Combs said.

Braves Vote to Play While Talks Continue

ATLANTA, April 9 (UPI).—The Atlanta Braves said yesterday their players have voted to open the season provided that negotiations continued on their dispute with the owners over the pension plan.

A club spokesman said they had been informed by Cecil Upshaw, a player representative for the team, that 15 players met and voted to start the season under certain conditions.

Upshaw said, "The Braves have voted to play baseball and start the 1972 championship season at the earliest possible time, providing negotiations continue for some specified period and if at the expiration of that period, no agreement is reached, the dispute is to be settled by arbitration."

The owners of the major league clubs have already voted to shut down such terms.

On Friday, the Los Angeles Dodgers players reportedly said they wanted to start the season Friday night.

The Dodgers players then said that that first report was in error and they wanted to start playing only on the condition that the owners would accept the latest proposal. The owners rejected the proposal.

A Report by Wills
The Dodgers vote to begin play was taken at a meeting of 15 players Thursday and was reported to news media by Maury Wills, the Dodgers shortstop.

However, when Wills Foster, the Dodgers player representative, heard about the vote on the radio, he rushed to a hotel where 20 Dodgers were holding another meeting.

In a later statement, he said the players, in reality, had voted to play only on the two conditions that negotiations would continue and that if they didn't produce a settlement, the issue would be submitted to arbitration.

In other words, in releasing the information to the media, Wills failed to include the proviso about arbitration.

"We still back the Players Association 100 percent," said Parker, who, interestingly, was the player representative who abstained from the voting in the meeting last Friday in Dallas that resulted in the strike.

There was no explanation from Wills as to why he failed to mention the arbitration condition originally.

There was, however, gleeful comment from Peter O'Malley, the Dodgers president, on the first report, before Parker's clarification.

"All of us in the Dodgers organization," O'Malley said, "are very pleased with our team's intelligent approach to the situation. I wish that all teams felt the same way."

Spitz Shows Olympic Form in AAU Meet

By Neil Amdur
DALLAS, April 9 (NYT).—Indomitable as ever, even at the finish when he bruised his hand, Mark Spitz won his third gold medal of the national Amateur Athletic Union short-course swimming championships last night.

The 22-year-old Indiana collegian, recently voted the Sullivan Award as America's outstanding amateur athlete, out-touched Frank Heek, the 6-foot-8-inch hero of the Pan-American Games, in a thrilling finish of the 100-yard freestyle. Spitz's time, 45.1 seconds, equaled the meet record.

More important, the victory became a significant yardstick for Spitz on his road to the Olympics. He had won the 100 and 200-yard butterfly events earlier in the four-day championships.

"It feels like I broke my hand," Spitz said as he applied ice to the injured area. "I guess I must have hit it too hard when I touched home at the finish. I hope it's not serious."

A pair of promising 15-year-olds, Joe Harshbarger and Erik Deaton, joined Spitz and Heek last night in the "new faces" on the American Olympic scene.

Miss Harshbarger, a 5-foot-11/2-inch-115-pounder from Bellevue, Wash., who had never finished higher than fifth in any previous championship, won the 1,650-yard freestyle in a close duel with Cindy Rame of Los Angeles, Calif., in the last 100 yards.

Bidding to inherit the vacant distance swimming throne of Debbie Meyer, the Olympic champion, Miss Harshbarger clocked 16 minutes 53.38 seconds, finishing less than an arm's length away after swimming the 66 lengths of the 25-yard pool. Miss Rame, who closed strongly, was clocked in 16:59.41.

DeMont, a high school junior from San Rafael, Calif., who raises falcons in his spare time, stunned the crowd at Loe Pool by finishing third in the men's 1,650, behind America's two big guns, John Kinsella and Mike Burton.

DeMont, 14:40.01, 3. Gary Hall, Indiana, 14:43.78; 4. Bobbi Bachman, Riverside, Calif., 14:45.35; 5. Carl Hanny, Riverside, Calif., 14:45.35; 6. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 7. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 8. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 9. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 10. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 11. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 12. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 13. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 14. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 15. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 16. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 17. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 18. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 19. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 20. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 21. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 22. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 23. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 24. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 25. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 26. Mike Burton, Arden Hills, 14:45.35; 27. 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